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RUSSELL ERHETT, Editor.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The money must always accompany the order, and in no cases can these terms be departed from.

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FIRST EDITION.

PRESBYTERIAL.

Annual Meeting of the General Assembly —Conclusion of the Business—Delegates to Visit Washington City To-day.

BALTIMORE, May 28.—The eleventh day's session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church opened with prayer by the Rev. George Duffield, of Michigan. The report of the Committee on Ministerial Concentration, with accompanying resolution, was taken up. The present system of sustentation, its continuance as a separate scheme or consolidation with the Board of Home Missions, was earnestly discussed. The report of the committee, with resolution declaring that the sustentation scheme has the confidence of this Assembly as a wisely formed and well conducted plan, and that it is no longer to be regarded as a mere experiment, was finally adopted. The committee was continued, and Dr. Jacobus reappointed Secretary.

Elder Samuel Freeman read the report of the Committee on Mileage. The report shows that without a single exception the Presbyteries had paid their mileage dues, not a penny being deficient, and that the Presbyteries of Boston and Oregon had overpaid, an irregularity which the committee were disposed to pardon. The assessment of Presbyteries for mileage was then increased six cents for each communicant. The report was adopted.

A telegram was received and read by the Moderator from the First Presbyterian Church of Albany, New York, pledging $1,000 contribution towards defraying the debt of the Board of Foreign Missions.

It was announced that the minutes of the Synod of Cincinnati had been received and found correct.

The question of the term of service of elders, or rotary eldership, then came up on the report from the Judicial Committee on the appeal of Fishback from the Synod of Illinois, South, and the report from the Committee on Bills and Overtures, on an overture asking the action of the Assembly on the subject. A protracted discussion ensued, occupying nearly the entire evening session. Dr. Hall, of New Brunswick, spoke at length against the rotary system as subversive of office itself. It was urged by others that as it was in view of the fact that the Second Reformed Church, the Presbyterian Church south, and other bodies, this action should not be taken in definite action. The question was ultimately disposed of by the Assembly adopting the resolution referring all overtures and papers relating to the term of service of elders to a special committee of seven, to report to the next Assembly, and that in the meantime all ministers and persons interested be requested to give their opinions in writing to the committee.

The appeal of Fishback was referred back to the Synod of Illinois, South, with instructions to reopen and hear the case.

The Moderator announced the following committee, to confer with a similar committee from the Reformed Church, relative to the union of the two churches: Rev. Doctors W. Adams, New York; Henry Darling, Albany; G. W. Musgrave, Philadelphia; R. W. Jacobus, Newburgh; Arthur Mitchell, Illinois; Elders George Junkin, Philadelphia; W. S. Gilman, New York; Wm. Rust, New Jersey; Albert Small, Maryland.

The Moderator announced that the business before the Assembly would be the order of the day at the session to-night.

EVENING SESSION.

Dr. Duffield, from the special committee to which was referred the fraternal appeal on the subject of Christian Union, signed by fifty ministers representing seven leading denominations, and an overture from the Topeka Presbytery with reference to the appointment of representatives from this General Assembly to the World's Evangelical Alliance in New York on the 2d of August, submitted a report, in substance, that while heartily indorsing Christian Union and cheerfully sympathizing with the Evangelical Alliance in its noble work, yet the committee were not prepared to recommend to the Assembly, as proposed in the fraternal appeal, the appointment of twenty-five delegates to the Evangelical Alliance, to be held in September.

The Moderator announced the following gentlemen a Committee of seven on the Terms of Edership, to report to the Assembly: Rev. Dr. McGill, New Jersey; W. E. Moore, Ohio; W. E. Paxton, New York; A. J. Stevenson, St. Louis; Hon. Wm. Strong, Philadelphia; Wm. E. Dodge, New York; Louis Chapin, Rochester, N. Y.

Dr. R. E. Booth, New York, reported a plan for the designation of ministers in an appendix to the minutes of the General Assembly, which was duly adopted. The report provides, first, that the present method be continued, except as to the delegating to elders; second, that the names of ministers without charge, or without a church, shall be enrolled in the minutes; second, that when a minister is disabled from preaching by sickness or old age, the Presbytery to which he belongs shall report the fact to the next General Assembly as honorably retired, using the designation "H. R.;" third, that a minister who is neither a pastor or has a stated supply, but is faithfully engaged in preaching, he shall be designated as evangelist; fourth, all other ministers requesting with a view to settlement or active work shall be reported as in transition, and they are requested to review their rolls to carry out this plan.

The hour of special order for hearing of speakers on the subject of the meeting of the World's Evangelical Alliance in New York in October having arrived, Rev. Moderator Musgrave, of Albany, the introductory remarks, introduced Rev. Philip Schaff, who addressed the Assembly on the important work of the Reformed urged the organization of such alliances among the different Presbyteries. Dr. Nicholls, of St. Louis, also addressed the Assembly, Italy, followed Dr. Schaff in eloquent speeches, commending the work of the Alliance.

The Committee on Church Erections submitted a report, urgently commending the building of manses. The report was adopted, and the committee discontinued.

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CRIMES.

Notorious Burglar Captured and Stolen Bonds Recovered.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Jim Brady, a notorious burglar, was arrested to-day. He jumped out of a second story window at No. 40 Sixth avenue, where he had been attempting to break open a safe supposed to be stolen bonds. Five shots were fired after him, and John Benson, resident of Sixth avenue, hit to the leg. Brady ran into the basement of No. 36 Leroy street, and there was captured. The gentleman who occupies the premises picked up twenty-five thousand dollars in United States bonds, which Brady threw away while passing through the basement, and handed them to the officers.

Philadelphia Aldermen Convicted and Sentenced for Extortion.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—John B. Gallagher, an Alderman, was to-day convicted of extorting illegal fees. He was fined, with imprisonment, and sentenced to an imprisonment of nine months.

CASUALTIES.

Quarryman Fatally Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DODSON, OHIO, May 27, 1873.

Henry Colors, while at work quarrying stone about three miles from here, this morning, in trying to pry up a heavy rock, it rolled over on him, pinning him under the chin by the bar and thrown over an embankment, injuring him terribly. He cannot recover.

Boy Accidentally Killed—Heller Explosion.

SYRACUSE, Ind., May 27.—Special to the *Journal* says a son of Seth Fairchild, thirteen years old was accidentally shot dead three miles south of Patoka to-day. The boy placed his gun in the fork of a dead locust bush, and in attempting to pull the gun by the muzzle and pulled it, the hammer caught and the heavy load was lodged in his abdomen.

The coroner has advices that a boiler of a sawmill of Capt. James Rouse, two miles from Owensboro, Ky., exploded yesterday, killing two men and wounding one fatally.

Strike of Anthracite Coal Miners.

POTTSVILLE, May 27.—The Philadelphia Coal and Mining Company having refused to order the compelling their employees to enter the mines before seven o'clock in the morning and remain until half past five in the evening, the men held a meeting and resolved that, as the hour was unreasonable for the purpose of forcing the miners to strike in order to relieve the company of the difficulty of stopping, they will refuse to strike at the present time, but will give notice that on the first favorable opportunity they will request the rules in a body. A resolution was also passed that the law laid down in the Ventilation act that all mines shall be worked eight hours per day, inspector of mines be immediately notified that the miners of Indian Ridge colliery have struck out for an increase of wages.

Alleged East River Bridge Frauds.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The *Tribune* will publish to-morrow alleged singular revelations concerning the East River bridge. It says it has obtained a transcript of a private book of the companies, and these were made as gifts to Benjamin F. Tracy, William A. Fowler, Hamilton H. Wessels and Colonel Duncan all of whom are connected with the Brooklyn ring. The first two of these are stated to be as Attorney, in the interest of the bill relieving Kingsley and his partner from the payment of any more money. Wm. A. Goodrich and Wm. Schwartzwalder, to whom it was alleged that stock was sold, deny that they ever paid for it.

Fire.

At midnight, last night, the large flouring mill owned by ex-President Rider, at Jeffersonville, Ind., belonging to President Rider, at Jeffersonville, Ind., was destroyed by fire, including the contents. Loss, $6,000; insured in Wheeling, W. Va., for $6,000.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1873. NO. 221.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 26, 1873, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Middle States and Lower Lakes southwesterly winds, rising barometer, occasional rain in Pennsylvania and New York, but clearing and clear weather will prevail. For New England and Canada warm, partly cloudy weather and occasional rains. For the Northwest and Upper Lakes and thence to Missouri and Kentucky southwesterly and northwesterly winds, cool and clear weather. For the Gulf and South Atlantic States falling temperature, southwesterly and northwesterly winds, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain in the Western Gulf. Reports are generally missing from west of the Mississippi river and the Southwest.

Midnight Bulletin.
May 27, 1873—10:48 P. M.

	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo, Ills	69	S.	Fair.
Cincinnati, O	70	W.	Cloudy.
Davenport, Iowa	62	W.	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind	71	W.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth, Kan	69	S.	Clear.
Louisville, Ky	69	S.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	66	S.	Fair.
Nashville, Tenn	71	S.	Clear.
New Orleans, La	70	N. E.	Heavy rain.
Omaha, Neb	65		Fair.
Pittsburgh, Pa	68	W.	Light rain.
St. Louis, Mo	69	W.	Fair.
St. Paul, Minn	61	W.	Fair.
Keokuk	66	S. W.	Clear.
La Crosse	66	W.	Fair.

LOCAL RECORD FOR YESTERDAY.

Mean barometer—29 026. Mean thermometer—75. Mean humidity—70 per cent. Mean direction of wind, southwesterly. Amount of rain fall, 0.15 inch. Weather partly cloudy, with rain from 9:42 P. M. Highest temperature, 88.

Convention of Superintendents of Insane.

BALTIMORE, May 27.—The Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for Insane, met to-day in annual convention. Forty-three members were present, representing forty-one institutions. Dr. A. Kirkbride presided. After the appointment of the usual standing committees, reports were submitted by members of the advance made in their respective institutions in the treatment of patients, and also on construction of asylums. Dr. J. F. Gray read a paper on the relation of pathology of insanity. Dr. Linden, of Canada, read a paper contrasting the characteristics of insane and manits. The association will continue in session several days.

Indian Demonstrations at Spruce Mountain Groundless.

VIRGINIA CITY, NEV., May 27.—Dispatches from Humboldt Mills reports the recent Indian scare at Spruce Mountain groundless. The violent Indian depredations was caused by whisky. The orders warning to leave or to be killed was a fabrication. The Indians have returned from Deep Creek council and the settlers have resumed their usual avocations. All quiet again.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reports from Kansas and Iowa represent that immense damage has been done to the crops by the excessive rains of the past week. The streams have overflowed their banks, sweeping away bridges and everything in their course, causing much suffering and destitution among the settlers.

Two women were killed by lightning, Sunday, at Osawato, Kansas.

The new railroad bridge over the Missouri at St. Joseph will be formally opened on the 30th.

Wm. Powell killed his brother-in-law, Thos. Ayres, on Sunday morning, near Paoli, Kansas.

A dispatch from Quebec states that recent rains have so swollen the streams that about five million feet of lumber has gone adrift.

The decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Stokes will not be rendered for several days.

Willie Cotter, a son of Alexander Cotter, wholesale grocer at Keokuk, Iowa, was drowned in the canal near that city yesterday.

A portion of the *Courier* building at Hannibal, Mo., was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $25,000. The fire originated in the bindery department.

The Susquehanna and Bilgins Land Company, composed of capitalists of St. Louis, Philadelphia and Lancaster, Penn., have just purchased a tract of more than 13,000 acres of land from the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, including the town of Bullings, 360 miles from St. Louis. The company proposes to colonize farmers from the older States on the track.

The office of the Consul of Japan was formally opened at New York, on Monday, by Tetaneske Tomita, vice consul of Japan. Tuck, the representative of the Japanese empire to Israel D. Dunn, acting consul at San Francisco. Several representatives and foreign consuls were present. Much alliances among the different Presbyteries. Dr. Nicholls, of St. Louis, and Dr. Schaff, of Pittsburgh, Italy, followed Dr. Schaff in eloquent speeches, commending the work of the Alliance.

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A storm passed over Cincinnati yesterday afternoon doing considerable damage. Two buildings several roofs and uprooted shade trees in every direction. The lightning struck a chimney of a school house but did no harm. It struck the large smoke stack of the Ivorydale soap factory and split it from top to bottom. Nobody seriously injured as far as heard from.

The convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the State of Kentucky met at Lexington, yesterday. Among the dignitaries present were Bishops Smith and Cummings.

The New French President.

Patrick Maurice de MacMahon, Duke of Magenta and Marshal of France, who on Saturday last (May 24th) was elected President of the French Republic, is a native of France, born at Sully, July 13th, 1808. He derives his descent from an Irish family who, on the defeat of James II., emigrated to France, and became united by marriage with the old nobility. Maurice de MacMahon entered the military school of St. Cyr in 1825, and in 1830 participated in the expeditions against Algiers. In 1832 he took part in the expedition against Antwerp. He then went to Algiers, where he remained for some time in the service, became General of Brigade in 1848. During the Crimean war he was selected in 1850 by the Emperor Napoleon III. to succeed Canrobert as General of Division. On September 8th, 1855, at the head of the grand combined assault on Sebastopol, he was assigned the perilous duty of carrying the Malakoff, and for his brilliant conduct on that occasion received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor and Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. He took a conspicuous part in the Italian campaign of 1859, being the real victor in the stubborn and sanguinary battle for the possession of the Duke of Magenta, which title he afterwards bore by house. For this he was made a Marshal of France and Duke of Magenta, in November, 1861, he represented France at the coronation of the King of Prussia. On October 14th, 1862, he was placed in command of the Second Corps, and, by a decree of September, 1864, was appointed Governor General of Algeria. His administration of the latter office was not successful. On the breaking out of the French and German war in 1870 he was given the command of the First Army Corps, with headquarters at Strasburg. On August 6, 1870, the army corps of MacMahon, of Failly and Canrobert all met with disasters up in position at Worth, were defeated by a superior force, completely concentrated under the Crown Prince of Prussia, the French line being turned and the left and center being broken up. MacMahon's army corps was also overtaken by the rapid pursuit of the Prussians, who beset outnumbered and outmaneuvered him, and August 30th was again defeated. On September 1st he was chief in command at the battle of Sedan, but in the early part of the action, having received a severe wound, General Wimpffen assumed command of the army. On September 2d he capitulated. MacMahon was conveyed to Germany as a prisoner of war, and, having recovered from his wound, returned to France in March, 1871. In April he was appointed Commander in Chief of the Army of Versailles; he successfully besieged Paris, and on May 24th entered the "commune" and assisted in reorganizing the French army. For some time past MacMahon has been the possible candidate of the Right and Right Center, of the Monarchical party of the Republic of the French Assembly for the succession to the Presidency in case Thiers cannot be forced to resign.

The Good Templars of Chicopee, Mass., gave a "ghost party" the other evening, and awarded prizes to the homeliest man and handsomest woman. If the homeliest woman had been singled out as the recipient of a prize wouldn't there have been a row, and a row? Even that handsomest woman, we undertake to say, has been the most bitterly talked of person in Chicopee since that party. The prize ought to have been given to the best ghost.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Date of the Close of the War.

The Fishery Damages Commission.

Execution of Death Sentence Deferred.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1873.

An Error Noted.

The statement made by Mr. Stafford Northcote, in the debate in the British House of Commons on Monday, that the Alabama treaty specified the date of Lee's surrender as the close of the late war, is an error, though a treaty special that the claims of British subjects for damages incurred between April 12th, 1861, and April 9th, 1865, shall be passed upon by the mixed British and American Commission, which meets here. The effect of this clause works great hardship to a large class of claimants, whose cotton and other property was seized or destroyed before the date of the President's proclamation of peace, in July, 1865, and who cannot, therefore, appear before the Commission, as these parties, being aliens, cannot recover in this Court of Claims. Their only redress is in complaint and petition through the State Department.

The Fishery Damages.

The clause in the Treaty of Washington, providing for a Commission at Halifax to decide upon the amounts due each or either government for damages arising from the fisheries clause, has not yet been carried into effect. The American and British governments have each named members of the Commission, but these have not as yet agreed upon a third member to act as umpire who is acceptable to both governments. The treaty provides that if the third member is not named by the two governments by July 15th, 1873, the power to act as umpire shall then be left to the Austrian representative at London. Every effort is being made to agree upon the member to avoid this last contingency.

Execution Deferred.

The negro murderer, Tom Wright, sentenced to be hanged on May 30th, was, yesterday, respited for one week by the President. It has been stated that this was done by request of the Grand Army of the Republic, he did not want a hanging match on Decoration day. The officers, however, deny most emphatically that they make any such request, and express the opinion that the sooner he is hanged the better.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1873.

Secretary Belknap received the following telegram to-day:

CHICAGO, May 27, 1873.

To the Secretary of War, Washington:

General Augur telegraphs that the Mexicans on the border are well pleased with the punishment given the Kickapoo Indians. The murders of the Kickapoos threaten retaliation, but we are ready for them if they come.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lt. Gen.

BANK STATEMENTS CALLED FOR.

The Comptroller of Currency has called upon the National banks for a statement of their condition at the close of business on Friday, the 16th of April last.

A REMINISCENCE.

John B. Butler's Experience in Canoe Navigation on the Allegheny.

That veteran printer and journalist, John B. Butler, Esq., now connected with the Butler *Eagle*, gives in that paper some interesting reminiscences of his experience in "canoeing" on the Allegheny river, many years ago. He writes:

John Kennedy asked us, the other day, if we had ever pushed canoe on the Allegheny river. We told him we had; that in our youthful days we were hard to beat in the management of the light craft; that Squaw Carr and ourself were the champion canoeists of the Allegheny and Big Toby (now Clarion) rivers. We were engaged in supplying the country with provisions when the canal was closed, toasting and rollrading along the Allegheny river. We took our cargo of flour and bacon from the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, including the town of Bullings, 360 miles from St. Louis. The company proposes to colonize farmers from the older States on the track.

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At Guildham, on the Connecticut river, six miles from Lancaster, New Hampshire, yesterday afternoon, five men were in a boat attempting to pass up over the rapids, when it was capsized. Three escaped and the others, Joseph Chase and B. F. Poole, were drowned.

A storm passed over Cincinnati yesterday afternoon doing considerable damage. Two buildings several roofs and uprooted shade trees in every direction. The lightning struck a chimney of a school house but did no harm. It struck the large smoke stack of the Ivorydale soap factory and split it from top to bottom. Nobody seriously injured as far as heard from.

The convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the State of Kentucky met at Lexington, yesterday. Among the dignitaries present were Bishops Smith and Cummings.

The New French President.

Patrick Maurice de MacMahon, Duke of Magenta and Marshal of France, who on Saturday last (May 24th) was elected President of the French Republic, is a native of France, born at Sully, July 13th, 1808. He derives his descent from an Irish family who, on the defeat of James II., emigrated to France, and became united by marriage with the old nobility. Maurice de MacMahon entered the military school of St. Cyr in 1825, and in 1830 participated in the expeditions against Algiers. In 1832 he took part in the expedition against Antwerp. He then went to Algiers, where he remained for some time in the service, became General of Brigade in 1848. During the Crimean war he was selected in 1850 by the Emperor Napoleon III. to succeed Canrobert as General of Division. On September 8th, 1855, at the head of the grand combined assault on Sebastopol, he was assigned the perilous duty of carrying the Malakoff, and for his brilliant conduct on that occasion received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor and Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. He took a conspicuous part in the Italian campaign of 1859, being the real victor in the stubborn and sanguinary battle for the possession of the Duke of Magenta, which title he afterwards bore by house. For this he was made a Marshal of France and Duke of Magenta, in November, 1861, he represented France at the coronation of the King of Prussia. On October 14th, 1862, he was placed in command of the Second Corps, and, by a decree of September, 1864, was appointed Governor General of Algeria. His administration of the latter office was not successful. On the breaking out of the French and German war in 1870 he was given the command of the First Army Corps, with headquarters at Strasburg. On August 6, 1870, the army corps of MacMahon, of Failly and Canrobert all met with disasters up in position at Worth, were defeated by a superior force, completely concentrated under the Crown Prince of Prussia, the French line being turned and the left and center being broken up. MacMahon's army corps was also overtaken by the rapid pursuit of the Prussians, who beset outnumbered and outmaneuvered him, and August 30th was again defeated. On September 1st he was chief in command at the battle of Sedan, but in the early part of the action, having received a severe wound, General Wimpffen assumed command of the army. On September 2d he capitulated. MacMahon was conveyed to Germany as a prisoner of war, and, having recovered from his wound, returned to France in March, 1871. In April he was appointed Commander in Chief of the Army of Versailles; he successfully besieged Paris, and on May 24th entered the "commune" and assisted in reorganizing the French army. For some time past MacMahon has been the possible candidate of the Right and Right Center, of the Monarchical party of the Republic of the French Assembly for the succession to the Presidency in case Thiers cannot be forced to resign.

The Good Templars of Chicopee, Mass., gave a "ghost party" the other evening, and awarded prizes to the homeliest man and handsomest woman. If the homeliest woman had been singled out as the recipient of a prize wouldn't there have been a row, and a row? Even that handsomest woman, we undertake to say, has been the most bitterly talked of person in Chicopee since that party. The prize ought to have been given to the best ghost.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Oaths of Office Article—Election Boards and Contested Elections.

In the Constitutional Convention, Monday afternoon, the consideration of the oaths of office article was continued, and a motion to strike out specific provisions agreed to, by a vote of 59 to 31. As amended the article specifies the following as the form of oath to be taken by members of the General Assembly, all judicial, State and county officers before entering upon their offices:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth; that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; I do further solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the salary and fees allowed by law, nor will I vote for or advocate any matter in which I have, or expect to have, any private interest whatever, directly or indirectly."

Tuesday forenoon the article on Election Boards and Contested Elections was taken up in Committee. Sections were passed providing for constituting the election boards of a judge, two inspectors and two appointed clerks, each voter to vote for but one inspector. No person is to be an election officer who holds any office under the United States, State, city or county governments, or in any municipal board or commission.

The following section, adopted, reads:

"The Courts of Common Pleas of the several counties of the Commonwealth shall have power within their respective jurisdiction to appoint overseers of election to supervise the proceedings of election officers and to make report to the Court as may be required; such appointment to be made for a part or for all districts in a city or county, or in wards or other divisions thereof, whenever the same shall appear to the Court to be a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of elections. The overseers shall be two in number for an election district, and shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards, and in each case members of different political parties. Whenever members of an Election Board shall differ in opinion, a majority of said Board and said overseers acting together, shall decide the question of difference. In appointing overseers of elections, all Law Judges of the proper Court, able to act at the time, shall consult in the appointment made."

The fourth and last section, also agreed to, reads: "The time and the manner of the election of President and Vice President, of Senators and Representatives in the Legislature, and of all public officers, whether State, municipal or local, shall be by the Courts of law regularly established, or by such boards as those Courts may appoint. Every future shall by general law designate the courts and judges by whom the several classes of election contests shall be tried in the regular manner of trial of like matters incident thereto, but no such law assigning jurisdiction or regulating its exercise shall take effect as to any contest arising out of an election held before its passage."

The article on county, township and borough officers was next considered, Mr. J. W. F. White in the chair.

Mr. Buckalew advocated the new section introduced by him last week, viz.:

"In the election of County Commissioners and County Auditors, each elector may vote for but two for a smaller number of persons than the whole number to be chosen; the candidates named in vote shall be declared elected. Three Commissioners and three Auditors shall be chosen in each county, at the general election in 1875, and every third year thereafter, whose term shall commence on the first Monday of January next, during their election. The terms of Commissioners and Auditors hereafter elected prior to the year 1876 shall expire with that year. Casual vacancies in the offices of County Commissioners and County Auditors shall be filled by the Court of Common Pleas of the respective counties in which such vacancies shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the county, who shall have served for the unexpired term of his predecessor."

Pending action the committee rose.

TYNDALL'S VISIT TO NIAGARA.

The Experiences and Impressions of the Great English Savant.

The oil-cloth covering was a great incumbrance: it had been made for a much stouter man, and, standing upright after my submersion, my legs occupied the centres of two bags of water. My guide exhorted me to try again. Pressing me was on my elbow, whispering discussion; but, taking everything into account, it appeared more immoral to retreat than to proceed. Instructed by the first misadventure, I grasped the rope with the right hand, the alpenstock been of iron it might have helped me; as it was, the tendency of the water to sweep it out of my hands rendered it worse than useless. I, however, resolved, to fit by hook or by crook, and rose, and again I wavered; but, by keeping the left hip well against it, I remained upright, and at length grasped the hand of my leader at the other side. We looked each other in the face, shook hands, and he enjoyed it. "No traveler," he said, "was ever here before." Soon afterward, by trusting to a piece of flint-wood for support, my right hand was taken off my feet, but was immediately caught by a projecting rock.

We clambered over the bowlders toward the thickest spray, which soon became so weighty as to cause us the danger under which we were taken up in consequence of the rapidly increasing mist. We were in the midst of a howling tumult, and from the depths of the gulf sounded at times like the cracking of innumerable whips. Underneath this was the deep, resonant roar of the cataract. Then we turned to the left, and, with my hands and knee upward; but the defense was useless. My guide could not come to my help, and, compressing into a ball, and deemed me to take shelter at his feet and observe the cataract. The spray did not come so much from the fall as from the rebound of the shattered water when it struck the bottom. The spray could be seen projected from the blinding shock of the spray, while its height was equal to that of the ridges remained some extent clear. On looking upward over the guide's shoulder I could see the water bending over the edge of the precipice, and the green gleam of the water through the intermittent spray-gusts. We were right under the flower. At length I ventured to look, and, after its first plunge, hit a protuberance some way down, and flew from it in a prodigious burst of spray; then fell with a sullen roar into the bed of the cauldron. Whatever may be the magnificent impressions of the Niagara fall, one cannot help being impressed with the wildness of the Horseshoe, until the bowlders failed us, and the cataract fell into the profound gorge of the Niagara river.

Here my guide sheltered me again, and desired me to look under his left shoulder and see, and lo! the green gleam of the mighty curve swe

Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1873.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL, of Wisconsin, is the latest instance of a member of Congress refunding his back pay. The vacancies in the Pennsylvania delegation still remain unfilled.

THE Republican State Convention in Virginia is called to meet at Lynchburg on the 30th of July to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General.

THE Ohio papers agree in stating that while the apple and pear trees escaped injury from the last winter's severe weather, the peach trees are uniformly injured or killed outright, and the grape vines killed down to the ground. The experience in Western Pennsylvania is the same. There will be plenty of apples, pears and cherries, but no peaches and very few grapes.

ON THE 29th of April the gentlemen of the Press of Vienna gave a banquet in honor of the representatives of the profession from different parts of the world present at the Exposition. Journalists of all civilized nations participated in the entertainment, and many speeches were made on the occasion. Of course they were more after dinner speeches, and no great intellectual effort was expected or would have been in place. But the speech of MR. BAYARD TAYLOR, who acted as spokesman of the American journalists, struck the Viennese editors as something quite admirable of its kind, and they therefore printed it at length in the proceedings of the banquet. The speech was in German, and one Vienna journalist wrote that, "though not a German, yet with a freshly formed German word the speaker hit upon the only right designation for the festival and thus produced an inspiring effect."

IN THE rest of the world, in Europe especially, the United States are so generally regarded as standing alone in the atrocity of their railroad accidents that no American newspaper should fail to give due prominence to the late horror at Vesth, in Hungary. It happened on the 6th of May, and was barely mentioned, without details, in the cable dispatches at the time. The particulars are at length given in the foreign journals, and exhibit a railroad horror quite equal to anything of the kind we have lately had among ourselves. It seems, too, to have been as inexcusable as any of our accidents for which nobody is to blame. Workmen engaged in repairing the road had taken up some rails, and laid them again, without sufficient fastening, for the train to pass. The result was a catastrophe, in which twenty-six persons were killed instantly, while twenty-three were severely injured. The crushing and rending reported are too horrible for description.

THE high-born and lofty monarchists at the opening of the Vienna Exposition, were delighted to find the American department empty, and chuckled over the terrible depravity supposed to have been developed by some of our Commissioners to that exhibition. The only charge brought against our men, however, was that of being over-greedy of gain, and yet, if all reports be true, the Viennese themselves have shown a much greater degree of greed. Exaction is the order of the day in that city of the Kaiser, and those who are so unfortunate as to be caught there, will return from it with the never-dying recollections of the great Vienna extortion. If VAN BUREN had thought of it, in time, and put his defense on the ground that covetousness and greed were in the air, that he breathed it in and became infected by it, the defense would have been received as a sufficient one by the poor victims who have been tempted to Vienna to see a poor show and be fleeced by the natives out of every available penny.

THE Democratic papers are fond of asserting that MCENERY was honestly elected Governor of Louisiana, but was kept out of his office by force. The Louisiana Democrats, however, have always been afraid to bring this boast to a test. In a recent address Governor KELLOGG says:

> "Firmly believing that I received a majority of the votes cast at the late election, and was elected in spite of the most stupendous frauds—a fact which many of the more candid Democrats have already admitted to me—I appealed to the courts to assert my rights. While the suits were pending, knowing that if I could obtain access to the returns I could easily establish the fact of my election, I offered, through one of my counsel, an old and distinguished citizen, to abide by any reasonable arbitrament, expressing a willingness to leave the counting of the returns to three or five disinterested and unprejudiced citizens. *This offer was declined*, and the reason assigned was that Governor Warmoth would not agree to it."

Of course the offer was declined. The Democrats of that State did not want a fair count of the vote, but to put their man in by force, if possible, and failing in that, to treat their failure as a grievance. There is nothing they like so much as to be bellowing "fraud," and nothing they dread so much as to have their assertions brought to the test of truth.

The same course has been pursued in Pennsylvania for years. The Democrats of this State have, year after year, according to their oft-repeated story, been cheated out of the election; but they content themselves with the constant repitition of that vile falsehood. The laws afford them ample time and opportunity and means for substantiating these allegations of fraud, if they have any proof; but they take the most religious care to keep as far away from this remedy as possible, thus showing that they have no proof to offer.

WHETHER with or without reason Americans, especially Americans who travel, sometimes complain with not a little bitterness that their country is very ill represented by many of the persons who, in reward for home services, have diplomatic dignities thrust upon them. The general charge against many of these representative functionaries is not only that they are exaggerated Americans grown so deeply impressed with the might and splendor of the Great Republic as to incur ridicule by the assertion of its claims. This might be a venial fault, if a fault at all. The charge is that they fail, through disdain or through indolence, to study, understand and appreciate the merits and advantages as well as the faults and shortcomings of the foreign country in which they represent their own. Assuming the charge to be well founded, Americans may find some consolation in the facts that in many cases they are already exceptionally well represented, and that the American character seems especially adapted to make citizens of the world. Members of some other nationalities, through whatever experiences they may pass, never throw off all traces of their origin, but in their habits of thought betray the influence of the prejudices and ideas characteristic of their people. The educated American is often free from this trait, and when living abroad, even though retaining his partiality for American institutions, he is soon able to enter completely into the views and feelings of the people by whom he is surrounded. The keenness of insight with which intelligent Americans living in Europe judge the political situation and forecast future political developments is already quite generally admitted, and the faculty is evidently destined to be a feature of American reputation. The fact is no doubt to be referred to the intense and almost loving interest with which educated natives of a new country take advantage of the opportunity of residence to study the history, people, and circumstances of those ancient, historical lands, whose monuments and whose past in general make a constant and powerful appeal to their imagination, and thus maintain the enthusiasm necessary to thorough inquiry. Thus two or three of the best books on England, the English themselves being judges, have been written by Americans; some of the most valuable as well as attractive histories of European countries owe their origin to the same source, and such Americans as HENRY WHEATON and GEORGE SUMNER living abroad have made to the interests of international intercourse contributions characteristically cosmopolitan and American. The American trait to which we refer is the more noteworthy, as it allies the American with the German, while it distinguishes him from the Englishman and the Frenchman. If this fancy regarding American character is fact also, it warrants us to expect that, in the not remote future, the American government will be able and doubtless willing to command the services of the most efficient representatives in the world, whose activity may be expected to revolutionize diplomacy and introduce a new era of international relations and intercourse.

GERMAN statesmen and patriotic Germans generally (in Germany), have been very reluctant to admit that the tendency to emigrate, so prevalent among their people, is the consequence of any wrongs or evils susceptible of removal. Among the ruling classes, hitherto the disposition of the peasantry to leave the country has been ascribed to the activity and representations or misrepresentations of the class known as agents of emigration, who derive their livelihood from the business. In the same circles the belief has been very common that Germans who emigrate to the United States usually repent bitterly of their folly in not staying in the fatherland, to which blessed country they would immediately return, if that were possible. Now it appears that the government of Mecklenburg, some time ago, resolved to collect information on this point through its consuls in the United States. Do emigrants to America thus grievously repent? and do a vast proportion of them really wish to return to Germany, if they had the means? These are the questions which the consuls were requested to answer, after investigation at the proper source, and the result is already known. The consuls state that the longing to return to the old home is found among the emigrants only in very rare cases, and then almost exclusively in persons whose restoration would be no gain either to friends or country. The rule is, it seems, that in the early period of their residence in this country, under the influence of novel impressions, and especially as they grow aware of the superior prudence and adroitness of Americans in pursuing their own advantage, the German emigrants are liable to attacks of discontent and homesickness. But when their first impressions are overcome and their first experiences of labor and service have been gained, the desire to return home utterly vanishes.

This statement appears to have been generally published in Germany, and in connection with other facts may, no doubt, be expected, if not exactly to suggest the right method of dealing with the subject of emigration, certainly to indicate the wrong method. As a German journal remarks, in order to keep their people at home the employers of labor must adopt some more effectual means than the punishment of emigration agents. Their occupation finds its stimulus in the dissatisfaction of the people with their own condition and prospects. According to the authority just referred to, what the German at home desires before all is a possession, however small, which he can call his own, and the possibility of making such an acquisition should be secured to him in Germany. In important provinces of the empire this is not the case under the existing distribution of real property. But able observers are convinced that changes are not remote, the effect of which will be to increase the number of small proprietors, and thus to remove one cause which drives the population into foreign countries. One other potent cause of emigration, the military organization of the empire, is familiar to all readers. While existing causes continue to operate, emigration will doubtless continue.

ECCLESIASTICAL CONCENTRATION.

The history of the world has been divided into the golden, silver, brazen and iron ages. We have had the middle ages, and the age of chivalry, but we live in the age of consolidation or concentration. Municipal and railroad corporations are every where consolidating, and colleges and ecclesiastical bodies are concentrating their forces with the view of augmenting their power, protecting their interests and increasing their usefulness and efficiency.

The divisions that have been created in the Protestant Church have seriously impeded her progress, greatly marred her beauty and detracted from her glory. Of these things there is sufficient evidence in the fact that, notwithstanding all the Christian zeal that has been manifested, and all the missionary effort that has been put forth, of the one thousand three hundred millions of people that inhabit the earth not more than ninety millions, as stated by church-men themselves, are Christians even in name. This condition of affairs is attributed by theologians, generally, to the divided state of the church, and yet, the existing divisions are, in many instances, the result of mere hair-splitting in the exposition of theological dogmas or differences of opinion in regard to an unimportant principle of ecclesiastical polity. That those who were the main instruments in creating divisions in the church were not conscientious in the mode of procedure which they adopted or the action which they took, we are far from affirming; but time and observation have abundantly demonstrated that passion and prejudice, love of self-promotion and self-glory, as well as local circumstances, had something to do in determining the bias of their consciences.

A brighter day is beginning to dawn on Christendom. The age of the war of sects is happily passing away. Professors of Christianity have very generally become convinced that their mission is not to spend their time and exhaust their energies in battling with those who believe in the same fundamental principles, nor in a laborious endeavor to ascertain how great the difference of religious belief may be between them. On the contrary, they are trying to forget past differences, and harmonizing on essentials. It is pleasing a generation since a deep spirit of union and a desire to concentrate their efforts seized the Presbyterians of the British Isles and the United States of America. Since the year 1840 there have been consummated the most happy unions between the Presbyterian bodies of Scotland, Ireland, Australia, Canada and the United States. These unions have all, so far as we know, worked well and been productive of grand results. It is true that in some of the countries referred to there have been "disruptions" among Presbyterians within the period specified, but even in those places which have witnessed divisions the spirit of union and concentration largely predominates and must finally prevail. Indeed, the same spirit seems to prevail in all Christian lands. After the union of the Associate and Associate Reformed Churches, in 1858, and the Old and New School Assemblies, in 1869—both of which were ratified in our city—it was supposed that the efforts for ecclesiastical consolidation had been entirely exhausted, and that the present century would scarcely witness another commingling of sects. In this regard, however, there is, very likely, about to be realized an agreeable disappointment. Negotiations for union are about to be, if they have not already been, initiated between the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, now in session in Baltimore, and the Southern Assembly, as well as the Cumberland Presbyterian body and the Dutch Reformed organization.

There is a feeling among Christians that they must concentrate their forces, that they may present a bold, united moral front to error and the antagonisms of Christianity. This is the spirit and tendency of the age, and it cannot be resisted successfully. The churches will, must come together. A disintegrated government is always weak; a concentrated government is always strong. Ecclesiastics have become convinced of this, and divesting themselves of selfishness and the love of place and position, they are seeking for solidarity among the hosts of the Israel of the New Dispensation. Looking at matters from the standpoint of common sense, any other course would be criminal. The great Benefactor of the human race did not come to produce alienation and discord among his own people. We do not believe that it is his will that they should exist, and those who labor to perpetuate them are not for him, but against him.

The spirit of union is developing itself so powerfully that we would not be astonished to see, even in our own day, the grand army of Christianity organized into four or five great divisions. The Presbyterians of every name must become organically one; the Baptists will no doubt likewise become consolidated; and the Episcopalians and Methodists may reasonably be expected to strike hands over the comparatively insignificant chasm that separates between them. The Greek Church will not suffer a speedy change and the Roman Catholics will remain for a time, in all probability, in *statu quo*, but may suffer loss by disintegration through the influence of men animated with the spirit of Dr. DOLLINGER and PERE HYACINTHE.

We see no reason why the Church should not be reduced to these four or five grand divisions within the lifetime of men who have now arrived at the period of middle age. A combination of forces would give greater potentiality to the cause which the denominations profess to have so deeply at heart. And if the smaller denominations will not voluntarily unite with those larger bodies having the same ecclesiastical affinities, they must become rapidly absorbed by them. The process of disintegration in the minor sects has already commenced, and its progress, as the logic of events has demonstrated within the past few years, cannot be retarded.

In this advanced age of culture and enlightenment, a denomination, in order to accomplish anything, must be thoroughly equipped. It must have all the necessary appliances within its own reach and control. If it is dependent on another it must necessarily become assimilated to it, and finally be superceded by it. It must lie off by itself on the switch to give way to the express trains which sweep by with rapid velocity and great frequency and laden heavily with precious living freight, until the passengers on the way-train become weary with provoking delays and demand that they be transferred to the cars of progress which are flying on conquering and to conquer, whilst they lie motionless and are unable to accomplish anything.

A CASE has been passed upon by Judge Bradley, of Savannah, which involved the right of a colored man to sit upon a jury in the United States Courts. The question was presented before Judge Bradley on an effort to set aside an indictment upon the ground that there were colored men upon the jury. Such an objection would perhaps hold valid in some sections of the Union, but as the laws of Georgia do not prohibit colored men from acting in this capacity, the Judge held that the objection was not a good one, at the same time stating that the rule in the United States Courts upon this and similar questions was to conform to the laws that customs of the State. In Maryland, for instance, the objection would stand, because the local laws have forbidden colored men from serving as jurors. Undoubtedly, this subject will be set aright at the next session of Congress by authorizing colored men to act in this capacity in all United States Courts in every part of the Union.

Rich gold quartz mines have been discovered in the mountains north of Pioche, Nevada.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The application of a cloth saturated with chloroform has been found effectual in curing the bites of a rattlesnake and moccasin.

The University of Virginia is said to be more prosperous and fully attended this year than ever before.

Aquafortis will explode as well as nitro-glycerine and grindstones. Out of his remaining eye Mr. Waxtel, of Garnett, Kansas, looks a sad assent.

By the compulsory educational law just passed in Nevada, every child between certain specified ages must attend school at least sixteen weeks during each year.

One thousand acres will be planted in cotton in Sumner county, Kansas, this season.

An Illinois farmer found six wolf cubs under a hay stack, with plenty of meat and chickens, supplied by their provident mother.

The present investment in woolen manufactories in Kansas is $85,000. The products for 1873 in the factories amounted to $200,000, while the value of raw material used to produce the same cost but $85,102.

Fashion and common sense now go hand in hand as regards feminine foot gear. The broader the sole, the more stylish the boot.

The returns made to the State Auditor show that the sum of $2,560,000 was paid in Iowa last year for life insurance.

"Captain Jack cocktails" are announced. The bar-keeper who Klamath the invention of them says that they are first-rate for raising hair.

Many Kansas farmers are planting peanuts, flax-seed and castor beans this season.

A vein of coal seven feet thick is the last reported discovery in Cherokee county, Kansas.

A countryman, at Dyersburg, Tennessee, was noticed the other day gravely setting his watch by a painted sign in front of a jeweler's.

The Cornell students have raised between $8,000 and $9,000 to defray regatta expenses. President White has given them a boat and Tom Hughes has sent them a silver challenge cup.

A New Bedford man found a long-lost brother, recently, by reading over the cases of cures in a patent medicine almanac. There's some good in all things.

As a rich and pretentious shoddyite was looking at some paintings which he proposed to buy, the dealer pointed to a fine one, and said: "There is a dog after Landseer." "Is it, really!" exclaimed the pretender. "What is the dog after him for?"

In a recently published work it is calculated that English is spoken by 90,000,000 persons, inhabiting Great Britain and Ireland, North America, the Bermudas, Jamaica, the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, Van Diemaan's Land, Newfoundland and the East Indies; German by 55,000,000, Spanish by 35,000,000, and French by 45,000,000.

A New York restaurateur announces ready made dinners for miscellaneous appetites.

There is just one Modoc to each State in the Union. Now let each State choose its man.

An Iowa bookseller, who advertised a work bound in sheep, received a letter from Kossuth county, that State, asking for further particulars respecting the sheep he advertised to send by mail, and containing an ink sketch of the style of sheep the writer desired.

The Connecticut Historical Society has received a tasteful gift, in the shape of a clock, cased in a conical bombshell used in the German siege of Paris. What that has to do with the history of Connecticut is not apparent, nor why a memento of war time should be turned to a time-piece.

Severe frosts in the south of France have put this year's champagne crop into chancery, but New Jersey cider apples never gave brighter promise than now, so the average consumer will suffer no privations.

All the old Democratic influences, in Virginia, with the Richmond *Enquirer* in the lead, are endeavoring to defeat the establishment of free schools in that State.

A Louisville lawyer missed some valuable papers from his office, and the case to which they related had to be postponed. On investigation he found the missing documents doing duty in his wife's bustle, her supply of newspapers having run out. There was a lively time in that household, just about then.

A sprightly girl in Fort Edward, Washington county, N. Y., who engaged herself to a young man "in fun," fainted on learning that he had procured the publication of the fact in the local newspaper.

The Boston *News* tells the temperance men of Massachusetts that they may as well prepare for the hardest fight during the next six months the old Commonwealth has ever witnessed on any moral issue.

All lovers of "the drumstick" will be pleased to hear of a chicken in Shreveport, Texas, hatched out with four legs. It is lively and prospering, and if the breed can be propagated, it will be a relief to carvers desirous of gratifying as many guests as possible.

A class in journalism, commencing with the present term, has been organized in the Iowa Wesleyan University. It admits the best writers in the advanced classes, who may wish to give themselves specially to editorial writing. The class, it is said, has begun its work with a good deal of enthusiasm.

The Thousand Islands in the river St. Lawrence, according to the Belleville *Intelligencer*, are sought after by some American speculators, who have already bought up all the group lying inside of the United States border and two or three of those belonging to the Dominion, but whose attempts to get possession of the remainder will be opposed by the Canadians of the adjacent mainland.

Democracy is at a pretty low ebb in Rhode Island. Its only organ in the State, the Providence *Herald*, died on Wednesday last, and in his valedictory address the publisher asserts that the party is "too impoverished or too indifferent to sustain a journal."

The Ochtahatchee lake is a body of water about two miles in length and one mile wide, situated about eighteen miles south of Valdosta, Ga., just across the Florida line. It sometimes runs off by a subterranean passage, and immense quantities of fish are then caught. Week before last it ran off, and there was rare fishing.

The new class that is about to report for examination at West Point will be the largest ever known at the Academy, numbering between 130 and 140 members. The examination will be unusually strict this year, a much higher grade of studies being required than heretofore. There will be seven colored candidates for admission.

PERSONAL.

In the heart of every human being, however depraved, there are sparks of a better nature. The keeper of a notorious bagnio in Chicago, an elderly woman, whose whole life has been spent in evil-doing, has just put an entry on the credit side of the book of life by returning to her parents, unceremonated, a girl of fourteen, who had left a comfortable home for the openly avowed purpose of entering upon a life of shame.

David Stiles, "the oldest Mason," celebrated his one hundred and eighth birthday on the 21st inst., at St. Paul. The son-in-law with whom he resides is comparatively a young man, being but ninety years old. Both are to-day the special guests of the one, Mr. Stiles, thinks of amusing himself during the summer months by joining the Zoo-Zoos and a base ball club.

The New York correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes: There died in this city week before last a woman in the last stages of misery and disease, a bleared and bloated bit of humanity, who lived year after year in habitations, each more wretched than the last, until finally in Franklin street (the lower part of the city), amid poverty, squalor and dirt, the poor wretch breathed her last. Then, to the astonishment of the surrounding neighborhood, there came a magnificent rose-wood casket, costing three hundred dollars, lots of flowers and all the pomp and circumstance that walk beside death up the aisle of Grace church when one of our great, good and wealthy go home.

This pleasing though slightly personal allusion to Congressman Havens, of the Seventh Missouri District, is published in the newspapers of that state:

> "Havens was a Congressman,
> Havens was a thief;
> Havens took his backpay,
> And Havens came to grief.
> The people called to Havens,
> He wouldn't pay it back;
> The people jailed Havens,
> It isn't cheek you lack."

There was once a member of Congress who distinguished himself by always writing the name of the Supreme being with a little *g*. But the *Spectator*, in an article on "The Literary Sin of Singularity," points out the fact that Mr. John Morley, throughout the two volumes of his "Rousseau," denies the capital letter to nearly all words in which Englishmen are accustomed to find it. Not only does he write "christians" and "trinity," but he has "belief in god," the "idea of god," &c.

Thomas Nast, according to a correspondent of the Boston *Globe*, has splendid offers to remain in London, and will probably accept them.

Judge Berkley says it has been adjudged when a person said of a lawyer that he had as much law as a monkey, that the words were not actionable, because he had as much law, and more also; but if he had said he had no more law than a monkey, these words would have been actionable.

It is hinted among military men that Sheridan, who has lately returned from Texas, quietly gave McKinzie a hint, which sent him over the border after the Kickapoos and Greasers.

The writ of replevin has been run into the ground at St. Louis, where Mr. C. W. Guthrie seeks to recover possession of the notion of his wife and the body therein, which were deposited in Bellefontaine cemetery by his father-in-law, Mr. C. C. Weaver.

Dr. Edward W. Warren, late professor in the Medical University of Maryland, has become "surgeon" in the army of the Khedive, and says their practices his profession in Cairo."

Minister Washburne's wife has left Paris for Bon-ogne-sur-Mer, where she will spend the summer with her family.

The President contemplates a trip to Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, early in June, to be absent from Washington about three days.

Constantine C. Triandafilopulo, drummer for the largest dealer in sponges in the world, having his establishment in Nauplia, in the neighborhood of Athens, Greece, was in Detroit, the other day, soliciting orders for his house. Who says the Greeks are not advancing in civilization?

The Prince of Wales has begun to economize. He is said to have saved £500 out of his last yearly allowance, though it is whispered that he found the sum in a pair of cast-off trousers he had forgotten all about.

M. Colbert, the French Minister of Commerce having convened a number of Parisian traders, invited them to give their opinions on his policy and the need for reforms. One of them immediately said: "Monseigneur, I tell you frankly that when you entered the Ministry you found the cart upon its one side, and only set it right again to turn it over on the other."

Mrs. Lottie Palmer, a pretty widow, some time ago established a photograph gallery in Racine, Wis., and so many married men got in the habit of going to sit for their pictures that their wives interfered an affirmative from all the negatives, and incited a mob to break up the gallery last week, and to expel its fascinating proprietress from the town.

A Mrs. Wilder, of Greeley, Col., has abandoned the needle for the plough, and done therewith plain sowing to the extent of eighteen acres of wheat.

A little girl in Norwich, Conn., returned a pocket-book containing considerable money, which she had found, and was rewarded with a two-cent postage stamp, imperfectly gummed.

A citizen of Bangor, Maine, promises to pay the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals $1,000 if it will secure the passage of a State law prohibiting the use of the check rein on horses.

Edward J. Eddy, the sixteen year old son of a prominent resident of Chicago, has been sent to the Reform School for voting himself an increase of back pay to the extent of a horse pistol and $3 75.

In re W. H. Hasbrouck versus the New York State Inspector Asylum, the Court has decided that no law is valid to deprive a citizen of his liberty without a trial by jury.

STATE NEWS.

The Titusville *Sunday Press* has been enlarged and otherwise improved.

On Friday night, says the Erie *Dispatch*, a young man named Beck, living on East Tenth street, hearing a kerosene lamp explode in the house, rushed in to quell the flames and got his clothing on fire, and nearly all of it was burned off him. He is considered to be in a dangerous condition.

The interior of the Court House at Kittanning has just been cleaned, the first time in ten years.

The Kittanning *Republican* gives a rumor that the Allegheny Valley iron works will soon resume operation.

A young lad in Connecautville entered a sewer-pipe twelve inches in diameter a few days ago, to recover a lost ball. When he attempted to back out he found it impossible, and he very pluckily shoved himself through the pipe the whole length, a distance of seventy feet. It was a perilous adventure, but he saved the ball.

Robbers dress up in women's clothing, in Titusville, in order to lure verdant young men to unfrequented places, there to relieve them of their valuables. A progressive city.

The Titusville *Courier* says: On Saturday last Mr. R. E. Green and others were engaged cleaning out old oil wells, when the grabs hooked up a portion of the remains of an infant. The remaining portion of the body was afterwards fished out of the well, all in a decomposed state. Upon examination it was thought the infant, which was forced down a five inch casing, was about two months old at the time of its death. The affair has created considerable excitement at Miller Farm.

There appeared in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* last week, notices of the deaths of ten persons—three men and seven women—who had lived beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to wit: Ellen Downs, aged 83; Mary Passmore, 83; Susanna Westernberger, 83; Mary Bigley, 84; Sallie Welbank, 84; Samuel Pancoast, 86; Sarah Ryan, 87; John McElroy, 87; Henry Elias, 90, and Mary A. Woodruff, 85.

John F. Aurandt, aged about twenty-four years, an employee at the Johnstown steel works, fell through the trap of the hoistway, on Monday afternoon, fracturing his skull and causing his death in less than an hour.

Mrs. Parrish died at Gallitzin on Friday last, aged seventy-three years.

The man Sanders, stabbed at Portage station, Cambria county, on Monday of last week, will recover.

Oil City has a cat which suckles a young rat along with the members of her own family.

The Lancaster *Examiner* of Monday says: Mr. Christian Rohrer, a shoemaker residing in St. Joseph street, this city, died yesterday morning at four o'clock, after an illness of a few days. It is said that Mr. Rohrer actually worked himself to death! It seems that he owned a certain number of shares in the building association—enough, we understand, to call for thirty-two dollars payment every month. To obtain this amount, aside of the money required to sustain life, he was compelled to work early and late, sometimes having but two hours' rest for a number of nights in succession. This strain his constitution would not stand, and this morning he died.

A wrought iron connecting rod is being forged at the Reading steam forge, for the steamship Illinois, now building.

The Pottsville *Daily Standard* made its appearance on Monday morning.

A mad dog was shot at Mr. Thomas Beekley's boat yard, Fort Union, Union township, Berks county, on Friday last.

The first raft ever navigated on the Delaware, was run by a Cocheckson pioneer named Skinner, in 1746. Mr. Skinner was assisted by a man named Parts, and on reaching Philadelphia was given the fr edom of the city, and created "Lord High Admiral of the Delaware," which title he bore as long as he lived. Since the "Admiral's" adventurous trip, with a raft of spars, it is estimated that over 2,000,000,000 feet of lumber have followed the course it marked out.

Girard, Erie county, claims to have a child which weighed but three ounces at its birth and seven ounces when three weeks old. Its organs are said to be perfect.

Dr. Updegraff, a Scranton physician, on Friday removed a cancer from the breast of Mrs. Honneker, of Messhopen, Wyoming county, weighing thirteen pounds and four ounces.

The aid solicited from the various State Legislatures to place monuments on the Gettysburg battlefield to indicate the position of army corps and other decisive events of the struggle having failed, the Gettysburg Company have decided to raise money, by issuing bonds, for this purpose. They hope to effect this by the sale of $1,000,000 in bonds, pledging for their redemption the valuable property owned by the company, consisting of the hotel and the passenger railway. The indication stones are to be located by the Battle-field Memorial Association, of which Governor Hartranft is President.

On last Tuesday evening, of last week, Mr. Hamilton Love, of Shenango township, Lawrence county, was kicked on the head by a horse he had been leading, but which had broken loose from him, with such violence that the blow fractured his skull and resulted in death about twenty minutes afterward.

Rochester, Beaver county, has a chicken with four legs, but it "died a-borning."

A young woman appeared before an Altoona Alderman, recently, and entered a charge of adultery against her mother and a man. The guilty parties were arrested on Friday last, and required to give $600 bail for trial at Court. The man gave the necessary bond, and then advised his paramour go to jail.

The following "notice" was found posted in the postoffice in Curwensville, Clearfield county:

> Notic Now in the burough hog pen. on hog & if not quiled here within fife days. charges payed & taken away it will be soald
> H C —— High const of
> curwensville Barough.

STATE POLITICS.

A writer in the Lancaster *Examiner* says: At the risk of incurring the fond fruitions of those self-constituted leaders of Reform, who prate so much and know so little about the political virtues of our ancestors, we venture to give the following extract taken from *Nile's Register*, which shows that office seeking is almost in all its wonted vigor in the good old days of our forefathers. And we would especially commend to the leaders of the late Liberal movement, the classic instrument with which the established tyranny sought to become Sheriff. Certainly the use of the machine would be of great benefit to those Reformers, politically as well as physically.

> "We notice in the Adams *Sentinel* an advertisement by John Sweney, offering himself as a candidate for Sheriffalty, and points out to particular leaders the following:
>
> "'I have obtained an exclusive right from the President of the United States, for an improvement on the Washing Machine—if I am elected, this I give to the county of Adams, for every one to make, use and sell as they see proper. I ask for this your J. S.'"

Nile's Register, July 4, 1815.

Henry Botterfield, of Erie, is announced as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Assembly.

A. B. Richmond, Esq., of Meadville, candidate for State Senator, has issued a manifesto against the practice of candidates roaming over the county and interviewing voters on the "Crawford county System." He states that he has no money to spend to secure the nomination, and will pay only the legitimate expenses of the canvass, such as for printing tickets, &c.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Blair county Republican Convention on Monday:

Resolved, That the administration of President Grant challenges our admiration and meets with our entire approval.

Resolved, That the course of Governor Hartranft, in restricting, by a judicious and determined exercise of the veto power, the special legislation of the Legislature, especially meets our approval, and we hereby endorse his whole State administration.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the action of the Constitutional Convention in voting its members $5,000 per each, believing it illegal, and in the language of Judge Black "it is a big steal."

Resolved, That the course of Hon. John Scott, in voting for an honest and reasonable but of honey out of the extra pay voted to Congressmen, meets our entire approval.

Resolved, That we present Hon. S. S. Blair as the choice of Blair county for Supreme Judge.

Resolved, That we pledge our support to the ticket this day nominated, and ask for it the solid vote of the party in the county.

Potato Bugs.

The time is at hand for potato bugs, and their deadly foe is Paris green. But all who use this deadly poison should recollect that it is composed of arsenic and copperas, and is dangerous, especially when used as a powder. In this state it is so volatile, that it is inhaled into the lungs, and although we have no recorded death, frequent cases are reported where it has caused serious sickness. And it is almost in every case used too strong. When used as a powder it should be used in proportion of one part Paris green to four of flour. But one part in twenty is sufficient. But later trials favor using it dissolved in water. If the Paris green be a good, pure article, two-thirds of a teaspoonful to one quart of water would be sufficient proportions. This can be used by sprinkling on the potato vines in any weather or any time in the day. The dust can only be applied in a clear morning, when the dew is on the vines. If the Paris green is pure it will make the water a deep green, but if it is a counterfeit article, it will be a paler color, and will leave the most of it a sediment in the bottom of the water. If it is not pure, of course you will have to be used, and then it may be none of the genuine is in it, in which case it will entirely fail of any good purpose. It can be applied to the potatoes with a syringe, a small brush-broom, or a rose watering pot is best. The garden watering pot throws too much, but a rose spout for the garden watering pot could easily be obtained of any tinner. As there is no doubt about the sure destruction of the bug with this article, and as it can be easily and safely applied, the dreaded Colorado bug ceases to be so dreaded a pest. The Paris green can also be used for the destruction of other insects making depredations on plants, shrubs or trees. Using it on larger trees, the syringe would be best.

Crop Prospects in Europe.

[From the New York Bulletin.]

Accounts from Europe respecting the condition and prospects of the growing crops are, for the most part, of an unsatisfactory character. The wet, cold weather, which operates so disastrously against English cereals, reducing the coming harvest, in the estimation of all agricultural authorities, much below the average, and even below the very short crops of last year, seem to apply with more or less effect to nearly all the Continental nations.

In France the weather has generally been bad and unfavorable for agricultural purposes. Consequently the area devoted to winter wheat was much less than usual, leading to a considerable increase in the breadth of land devoted to spring wheat. This fact alone affects the result to no inconsiderable degree, as the months of February and March do not produce the same yield as that planted in October and November. The rye crop, a very important one in France, is very poor, and there is little or no hope of improvement.

In Germany the spring was unusually cold and backward, resembling winter in many respects. The crops have consequently suffered to some considerable extent. But a late favorable change has somewhat modified the apprehensions previously entertained, and it is now hoped that with fine weather in the future the harvest may be an average one.

From Italy the news is decidedly unfavorable. The cold, wet weather has injured the wheat crop very seriously, and there is no hope of the harvest reaching an average.

An Oil Strike in Illinois.

A dispatch of the 24th inst., from Lemont, Ill., to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, says: The Swan Bros., of this town, artesian well drillers, while sinking an artesian well on the property of the Singer & Talcott Stove Company, of the depth of 360 feet, yesterday afternoon, discovered strong indications of oil. On the use of the pumps the indications were confirmed and a small quantity of oil collected. To-day the indications still continue and a widespread excitement prevails in this vicinity. The Swan Bros., who were formerly from Canada, where they have had some years' experience in sinking oil wells. They are reliable men and we have their word for it that they have forced paying wells to come of less marked indications. They also say that the geological formation is similar to that in Canada where the best oil wells have been found.

A young English clergyman in a country parish thus reveals some of the secrets of the clerical prison house: "Oh, there are four of us whose churches are neighboring, and we have a whist party every week, and the loser writes the Sunday sermons for the party."

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of WOODSIDE & GRIFFITH, Slate Roofers and Dealers in Slate, was dissolved on the 14th inst. by the death of DAVID GRIFFITH. The business of the late firm will be settled by HUGH WOODSIDE, the surviving partner, who will continue the business at the old stand, 370 Penn street.

HUGH WOODSIDE.

May 26, 1873.

New Wall Papers,
FOR THIS SPRING'S SALES,
AT
NO. 107 MARKET STREET,
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE,

Where is now offered at the lowest market prices, a large and varied stock of FANCY PAPERS, CEILINGS and BORDERS of the newest styles in Fresco, Gold and Illuminated Designs for
Drawing Rooms, Libraries, Assembly Rooms, Dining Rooms, Chambers, Offices and Ceilings.
Together with a most extensive assortment of cheaper goods. To those wanting Paper Hangings it will pay to call and see at No. 107 MARKET STREET,

JOSEPH R. HUGHES.

LONG & SON,
HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE
PAINTERS,
Will Remove on April 1st, to
No. 34 Smithfield Street,
SECOND FLOOR, OPPOSITE CENTRAL HOTEL.

OPENING.
THURSDAY, MAY 29th,
A Fine Assortment of SUMMER MILLINERY, FRENCH CHIPS, in all styles, FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.
Mrs. M. CHRISTY,
45 NINTH STREET.

Strength is Security!
ASSETS $10,000,000 GOLD.
Royal Insurance Company,
OF LIVERPOOL.
COFFIN, KELLOGG & CO., Agents,
Cor. Third avenue and Wood Pittsburgh, Pa.
MWF

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE — ESTATE OF JOHN ADAMS Deceased. Letters of Administration from the Register upon the estate of JOHN ADAMS, late of Wilkins township, deceased, having been duly granted to ELIZA ADAMS, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having Claims against the Estate to present the same for payment to
ELIZA ADAMS,
Or to WHITE & SLAGLE, Braddock's,
106 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
W

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE — ESTATE OF JOHN ZWEIDINGER. Letters of Administration upon the Estate of JOHN ZWEIDINGER, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having Claims against said estate to present the same for payment to
GERTRUDE M. ZWEIDENGER, Administratrix,
W No. 136 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

For All Localities and Climes.

A true specific is adapted to all localities and climes, and for this reason, that it strikes at the causative principle of the diseases which it is administered to cure. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, for example, is a true specific, not only because it fortifies the body against the external influences which prompts disease, but because, when taken as a remedy instead of as a preventative, it neutralizes the infective principle in the blood and thereby destroys the primary source of the ailment. Hence as an antidote to epidemic disorders, and to all complaints which are produced or aggravated by miasma, or the presence of anything deleterious in the air, the water or the soil, it is as nearly infallible as any medicinal preparation can be. In our own country, as a remedy for intermittent fevers, bilious affections, constipation, dyspepsia, nervous weakness, rheumatism and general debility, it is unrivalled, nor is it less celebrated in the tropics as a preventive of malarious fevers.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HILL.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Loan Bonds

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Geo. B. Hill & Co

JOHN M. THORP,

DEALER IN

NOTES, MORTGAGES AND REAL ESTATE.

Office in Artisans Insurance Rooms,

NEW Corner Third avenue and Wood street.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 27, 1873.

The *Financier* in an elaborate article addressed, in the interest of free trade, to the farmers of the West, states as an inflexible rule that the price of all agricultural products is governed by the price of the portion exported; that the general scale of prices, according to the census report of 1870, has advanced fifty-six per cent., while agricultural products have made no advance; that therefore the greatest increase in price has been in manufactured products which the farmer must buy with the products of his labor—these products ruling at the old prices of 1860; the whole evil being laid at the door of the tariff on imports. The theory is all very fine, but like the problem of the fish which Franklin tried to solve. On testing the theory by experiment, we find it is not true.

The average prices of agricultural products, as shown by the reports of the New York markets is largely increased over those of 1860—the rates on cotton, wheat and corn having advanced more than the general average of 56 per cent. The writer in question would have us ignore the great rule of prices, the demand and supply, by leaving out of the calculation the amount of cereals consumed in this country by forty millions of people and over eighty million of animals.

The condition of the crops during the years under consideration, and the number of laborers engaged relatively in agricultural and manufacturing pursuits, with a report of a short crop in this country the prices in European markets immediately stiffens, knowing as they do that they must have cotton and wheat from us, whatever their prices, giving in exchange manufactured goods.

By the census of 1870 there are engaged in this country in "manufacturing, mechanical and mining industries" about two and a half million people, and in "professional and personal services," largely dependent on manufacturing industries, about as many more. Concede, as all must, that our manufacturing industries could not have been built up without a protective tariff, and all these millions with their dependent families would have been added to the present six millions of farmers, what would have been the prices realized for farm products with the production doubled and the market now created by the manufacturing interest entirely destroyed? The rule might then be true that the portion of our products exported would govern the price of the whole crop.

The effects that would follow the repeal of our present tariff laws was fully exemplified in our experience of thirty years ago. England was suffering from a want of provisions, and to encourage American importations, she repealed her corn laws, which had existed for the purpose of checking the sale of American provisions in England and thereby enhance the price of English manufactures here. Under our tariff of 1842, England could not supply us with manufactures enough to pay for provisions needed without a material reduction in her prices, and asked its repeal in return for her abrogation of the corn laws. American free traders and their British friends succeeded in giving us the tariff of 1846 for that of 1842, which lowered the price of English manufactures so far in this country that the increased consumption paid for all the grain Great Britain used, paralized our domestic manufactures, almost destroyed that of iron, injuring those of cotton and wool, while English manufactures were never so prosperous. We threw away the benefits which would naturally have followed, for England must have made her enlarged purchases at any rate and came near destroying entirely our own manufactures. Our free trade friends now ask us to commit the same error.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondent:

	Noon.	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	122¼	122¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	118½	118½
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	119¾	119¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	121¾	121¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	120¾	120¾
10-40s	114¾	114¾
New 6s	115¾	116
Gold	118¾	118¾
Currency 6s	116¾	116¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	118¾
United States 6s of 1881	122¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	116¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	116¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	116¾
United States 10-40s	114¾
United States 6s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	121¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	120¾
Currency Pacifics	116¾

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

May 27, 1873.	10:20 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	117⅝	118	118½	....	118¾
Canton	....	....	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	85¾	85¾	85¾	84¾	84¾
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	45¾	45¾	45¾	43¾	43¾
Adams Express	....	....	....	91¾	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	....	....	80	....
American Express	....	....	....	58½	....
United States Express	....	....	....	70¾	70¾
New York Central	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Erie	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Michigan Central	....	....	....	103	....
Michigan Southern	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Illinois Central	....	....	....	114	....
Cleveland and Pitts	87¾	....	....	87¾	....
Chicago and N. W	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago and N. W. pref	....	....	....	....	....
Rock Island	108¾	108¾	108¾	....	108
St. Paul	34¾	34¾	34¾	....	....
St. Paul pref	73¾	....	....	....	....
Wabash	66¾	66¾	66¾	....	67
Wabash pref	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	92	....	....	....	90¾
Ohio and Mississippi	41¾	41¾	41¾	....	41¾
Terre Haute	26¾	26¾	26¾	....	26¾
Chicago and Alton	109¾	....	....	....	109¾
Chicago and Alton pref	....	....	....	....	....
Fost'n, Hart. and Erie	....	2¾	....	....	2¾
Harlem	....	130½	....	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	....	....	....	....
C. C. and I	30¾	31	31	....	29¾
Hannibal and St. Jo	....	35	....	....	....
Iron Mountain	....	....	....	....	....
Atlantic Mail	....	....	....	....	....

—Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn'a Central	85¾	Phila. and Erie	25¼
Reading	98¾	Penn'a. Allotments	54¾
United Co. 3s of N. J.	130	Pittsburgh	98¼
Oil Creek	31¾	Allegheny Valley 7-30s	94¼
Lehigh Valley R. R.	61¾	Central Trans ion	48

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY, May 27, 1873.

REMARKS.—Some dealers are inclined to the belief that the volume of the spring trade has come and gone, and they are now adjusting stocks for the summer business. The extremely backward season contained the spring trade of all fair proportions, and now it is turned over to its successor—summer. We shall note any improvement in the new management. As this is "short market" day we shall be brief in our remarks, noticing only the more prominent articles in the market.

The demand for flour is moderately active, though there is no change in quotations, which are as follows: Western brands while and red wheat flours from $5 50 to $9 50 ₰ bbl; Minnesota $7 75@8 00 per bbl. Low grades not saleable. Mill rates $9 10 to $10 30 per bbl. Rye flour steady at $5 50@5 75 ₰ bbl. Oat meal $8 00.

Grain—Following are the receipts of corn, wheat, barley, rye and oats, exclusive of elevator, during the past twenty-four hours:

Wheat, sacks	423	Rye, sacks	510
Oats, sacks	991		

It will be seen that the receipts are extremely light of all varieties of grain. We may here add the receipts of the principal articles of produce, which are as follows:

Flour, barrels	1,020	Apples, barrels	63
Cheese, boxes	900	Butter, packages	73
Bacon, pieces	663	Bacon, tierces	73

The prices of flour, wheat, corn are unchanged, the meagre receipts, however, causing them to rule very firm.

There is a fair trade in bacon and provisions, with sales reported as follows:

Uncanvassed sugar cured hams 14¾c; canvased do do 15c; do do do shoulders 10c; plain do 8¾c; rib sides 9¾c; clear do do 10c; clear do 10¾c; breakfast bacon, 13c; dried beef 19c; mess pork $17 50; leaf lard in tierce, 10c; refined do do do 10¾c; do do half bbls 11c; do do kegs and buckets 11¾c.

The grocery market shows no change in prices and we are reported sales of sugars, coffees, syrups and teas as follows:

Coffee—Choice Rio 25; good to prime 22¼@23½c; fair 21c@21½c; Old Government Java 31c; other Javas, 28@28½c; roasted Rio, 1 lb packages 29c; loose, 27¾c; roasted Java 33¾c. Sugars—Patent cut loaf 15c; crushed granulated and powdered, 12c; standard A, 11c; D, 10¾c; extra C, 10¼c; yellow, 10¼c; circle C, 10¼c; lower grades 9@10c. Syrups—White drips 65c; other grades ranging from 60 to 40c, as to quality. Teas—Oolong 35c to $1 10; Souchong 30 to 75c; Japans 60c to $1 15; Imperial 60c to $ 110; Young Hyson 40c to $1 55; Gunpowder $1 00 to $2 30.

The supply of prime peachblow potatoes is greatly reduced, and fails short of the demand. The market rules very firm and the figures have advanced. Sales in a jobbing way at 90c@$1 00 ₰ bush; new crop $5 50@6 00 ₰ bushel.

The egg market is weak and rules dull, the outside prices being 14@15c ₰ dozen for strictly fresh.

Owing to the large receipts of cheese and the accumulating stocks, prices are weak and a shade lower, choice Factory selling at 11@14c; Ohio Sweitzer 17@19c.

There is no quotable change in rates of apples, although the season is about over. Sales are made at the following figures: $3 50@4 00 ₰ bbl for choice; common on to fair, $2 00@2 00 ₰ bbl.

The butter market is in a demoralized condition, and under the heavy receipts we reduce our quotations to the following: Prime to choice 15@18c ₰ lb; common 8@9c; a strictly choice yellow grass butter would bring 20@22c.

Highwines are quite active, and are held firmly at 92@90c ₰ gallon.

We omit our usual extended quotations.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1873.

REMARKS.—Dispatches from Oildom report the market firm with an advancing tendency; spot or May being quoted at 16a16¼c; June, first half, 19a 19¼c. From this it would seem that the market is now "looking up," after having been so long "flat on its back."

CRUDE.

The market in the oil regions is reported firm with an upward tendency in prices. Holders are unwilling to make concessions to effect sales. It seems that the advance is caused by the scarcity of oil and the wants of dealers, and not from any speculative demand. Telegrams given below will show the following sales: Parker's, 89 @93½ at 99; Mutwand Union, 92 55a2 60—@2 55 was offered and refused.

REFINED.

We have no change to make in prices and continue to quote as follows: Car lots, at works, 16a16½c, with the usual advance for store lots. The market is reported firm and quiet.

OIL BARRELS.

No change in prices; city make, $2 10a2 15; country, $2 05a2 10.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, May 27.—The *Courier* says: The market opened buoyant at $2 @2 60, and steadily advanced, closing on the upper road at $2 67½a2 70. At other points the market was steady, with little doing, sellers holding off for an advance; market closed firm, with an upward tendency. Sales:

7,500 obls upper road, spot	$2 65
700 bbls upper road, spot	2 67½
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 70
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 70
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 70
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 70
200 bbls upper road, spot	2 90
200 bbls upper road, spot	2 65
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 60
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 52

NEW YORK, May 27, closing 28.—Holders very firm and quotations mostly nominal. Crude in bond held at 93c; refined 20½c. Philadelphia delivery quoted at 19¾a20c for refined. No business reported.

ROUSEVILLE, May 27.—Market quiet but firm at $2 25@2 60.

TIDIOUTE, May 27.—Market very firm; $2 50 bid; sales.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 27.—Market strong at $2 60.

TITUSVILLE, May 27.—Market strong; spot $2 70; seller's option price $2 70; $2 67½ bid.

OIL CITY, May 27.—Market strong and holders very firm at $2 75.

FARMER'S LANDING, May 27.—Market quiet at $2 45 @2 50.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—Market firm; S. W. 19¼c; crude 9c; cases 24c; sales none; futures June 19¾a 20c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Lines.]

PARKER'S, May 26.—Market very firm, and no sellers to be found; buyers bidding $2 55. Nothing bid for delivery.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—Refined 19¾c; crude 9c in bulk; bbls 14c.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Crude 9¼@9½c; refined 20c; market steady, firm and quiet.

OIL CITY, May 27.—Market firm at $2 70@2 75.

TITUSVILLE, May 27.—Market very firm and excited; sales at $2 70.

PETROLEUM, May 27.—Market very firm, with few sales; $2 50 bid, $2 55 asked.

TIDIOUTE, May 27.—Market firm at $2 55.

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R., W. P. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, May 27, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens Ref Co	Chas. Pratt, New York	100
Central Ref Co	Chas. Pratt, New York	164
Central Ref Co	Jno Tappan, Phila	694
J A McKee & Sons	Jno P Loman, Phila	153
Standard Oil Co	Warring, K & Co, Phila	207
H & A Stewart	Warring, K & Co, Phila	307
Vesta Oil W	Waring, K & Co, Phila	445
L Irwin & Co	Waring, K & Co, Phila	483
Total		2,445

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
O J Greer	Vesta O W	457
Greer	Riverside O W	81
J Bushnell	Model O W	612
J Bushnell	Lily O W	626
J Bushnell	Fairview O W	306
H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	154
J Bushnell	Citizens O W	471
Tack & M	Citizens O W	777
Total		3,330

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta O W	457	Fairview O W	306
Riverside O W	81	Cosmos O W	154
Model O W	612	Citizens O W	1,248
Lily O W	470		
Total			3,330

Indianapolis Market.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No 2 red $1 00@$1 05; white $1 06@1 10. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull but unchanged. Rye quiet at $1 12; shorts $14. Mess pork quiet and unchanged. Cut meats nominally unchanged. Lard steady, with a moderate demand at 9a9¾c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged; red $1 48@1 50; amber $1 52@1 57. Corn active; yellow 65c; mixed western 65c; white 66c. Oats firmer; white 42@45c; mixed 40@43c. Whisky nominal at $1 06. Refined 19¾c. Whisky—Advancing tendency at 90c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 27.—Wheat dull, but unchanged: No 1 red held at $1 75; No 2 do $1 58. Corn steady at 52@54c. Oats quiet at 45c for No 1 State; 42c for No 3. Petroleum quiet and unchanged, but firm; standard white 15¾c; Ohio State test $2 62½@2 65.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 27.—Wheat quiet: No 1 Milwaukee $1 63@1 65. Corn dull; western 56c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY, May 27, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Horses, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Saturday, May 24	100	1,300	600	60	....
Sunday, May 25	1,000	925	1,200	105	17
Monday, May 26	800	3,150	1,600	....	....
Tuesday, May 27	1,332	300	2,000	....	....
Total	3,932	5,575	5,400	165	17

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Horses, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Saturday, May 24	3,808	5,900	800	75	17
Monday, May 26	804	2,600	400	75	....
Tuesday, May 27	1,332	3,500	200	....	....
Total	5,904	8,000	1,400	150	17

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week thus far fair both of through and way stocks. The quality of the offerings about the same as is usually here. The market opened this morning with a pretty good attendance of buyers, but all were either not inclined to purchase, except a few country buyers, who wanted to ship out soon. Very few sales were made and they were of common stock. In fact not enough cattle changed hands to-day on which to base quotations. Following are about the prices sellers are holding stock at:

Extra 1,400 ℔ steers, fine and smooth, $6 75; extra 1,300 ℔ steers, fine and smooth, $6 25 to $6 50; extra 1,200 ℔ steers, fine and smooth, $6 00 to $6 25; prime 1,100 ℔ steers, fine and smooth, $5 75 to $5 90; stockers $5 25 to $5 50.

Hogs.

The run of hogs fair and sufficient to meet the wants of the trade. The market is slow, and to-day showed very little activity. The quality of the offerings is good. The warm weather prevents the sale of hogs, as not so many are wanted as when it is cool. Following are the rates at which the different grades are changing hands:

Extra Philadelphia $5 85 to $5 90; prime do, $5 75; prime Yorkers $5 20 to $5 30.

Sheep.

The run of sheep was fair. As yet there are very few lambs coming and trade rules slow. The quality of the offerings fair. The feeling in this line is not good and prices are low. Following are about the rates at which the different grades sell:

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $5 75; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $5 50 to $5 60; prime 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 25 to $5 40; prime 85 lbs, fine wool, $5 00.

Coal at Louisville.

The following is a statement of the coal at Louisville, May 23, 1873:

	Boats.	Barges.	Coke.	Nut.
ABOVE THE FALLS.				
Robbins & Jenkins	..	..	2	..
Miller, Nickel & Co	..	..	..	..
J. C. Risher & Co	..	..	2	..
Jno. A. Wood & Son	..	..	..	1
Clarke & Son	2	..	..	..
Roome & Duffy	..	1	..	..
O'Neil & Co	..	..	..	..
Mulvehill, Gumbert & Co	..	..	2	..
McGowen & Conner	..	..	..	1
N. J. Bigley	..	..	2	..
R. & J. Watson	..	..	..	..
Total above falls	2	8	4	7
BELOW FALLS.	Boats.	Barges.	Nut.	
Hodgkins & Mort	3	..	..	
John A. Wood & Son	1	..	2	
Warne & Crothers	1	..	..	
N. J. Bigley	1	..	..	
J. J. H. McCabe	1	..	..	
St. Bernard Coal Co	..	..	3	
Total below falls	7	3	2	

SHIPMENTS.

The following are the shipments of coal to Southern ports from May 9th to date:

Towboats.	Destination.	Boats.	Barges.
Coal City	Memphis	10	8
Hercules	Cairo	2	11
Oakland	New Orleans	22	8
Grand Lake No 2	Red river	12	6
J. H. Bigley	Cairo and N. O.	11	..
Dick Fulton No 3	Memphis and N. O.	15	..
Jno. A. Wood	Cairo	8	..
Smoky City	Natchez and N. O.	18	..
Alice Brown	Cairo and N. O.	14	4
James Gilmore	Cumb. river	4	3
Simpson Horner	Vicksburg and N. O.	15	3
Ironsides	Cairo and St. Louis	4	4
Total		125	56

Total shipments about 3,400,000 bushels. From January 1 to date 18,750,000 bushels.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 27, 1873.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; most of the sales were privately.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand fair and prices advanced; No 1 spring Chicago $1 07; No 2 do $1 02¾ for spot; $1 07¾ for June; $1 27¾ July; No 3 do $1 00; rejected $1 03. Corn—Demand fair and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 39c, cash; 39¾c June; 43c July; 44c August; rejected 36¾@37c. Oats—Demand fair and prices advanced; No 2, 32¾c, cash, or June; rejected 29¾c. Rye dull and prices unchanged; lower; No 2, 80¾c. Barley dull and prices are nominal, except for samples which sell slowly.

WHISKY—Market fairly active and firm.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull and prices a shade lower at $15 25 for spot or June; $16 00@16 25 for July. Lard in fair demand, but at lower rates; sales at $8 60@8 70 for June. Bulk meats steady, with a moderate demand and prices firm; rib middles at 8¾c, loose. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo $5 corn.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 27.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 100 cars previously on arrive, 2,310 head; total for the week 6,086 head. Market opened slow, but as the day advanced trade became more active at 5@10c lower than last week's closing quotations. Quality of stock good. 1,100 head shipped. Sales of 1,100 head as follows: 1 lot of 17 steers, 1,017 to 1,388 lbs, at $5 75a6 25; 50 do, 1,119 to 1,231 lbs, at $5 93a6 25; 40 Illinois stockers, 889 to 994 lbs, at $5 40@5 60; 47 Missouri do, 1,013 to 1,320 lbs, at $5 25a5 80; 26 Iowa steers, 1,072 to 1,347 lbs, at $5 25@5 4 Michigan stockers, 939 to 975 lbs, at $5 25a5 50; Ohio stockers, 1,000 lbs, at $5 15 50; 20 Texas steers, 1,068 lbs at $5 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,000 head; total for the week 3,400 head. Market not fairly opened, but prices look to a downward tendency. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including 30-car previously arrived, 850 head; total for the week, 8,300 head. Market slow and dragging at $5 25a5 45. Sales of 340 Illinois hogs, 165 to 186 lbs, at $5 30a5 35; 170 Ohio hogs, 156 lbs, at $5 35; 247 Iowa hogs, 207 lbs, at $5 45; 116 Illinois hogs, 208 lbs, at $5 40; 58 Ohio pigs, 96 lbs, at $6.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—Cotton quiet and unchanged at 18c for middlings. Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat fair demand but prices lower; No 1 red winter $1 05a1 08; No 2 do $1 50, elevator; nothing done in spring; No 3 spring Chicago $1 00a1 01. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; No 2 mixed 37@37¾c, track; 38@39c, elevator; 41¾@41¾c, July. Oats steady, with an moderate demand; No 2 at 32@32¾c, track; 33c, elevator; 31@32c, July. Barley dull and prices nominal. Rye steady, but slow at 64@66c. Mess pork held firm at $17 25@17 50. Bulk meats dull and prices are nominally lower; shoulders, 7c; clear rib sides 9¾c; clear sides 9¾@9¾c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at 90c. Cattle quiet; shipping grades scarce; fair to choice $4 00a $5 75; inferior to common $3 00a3 50.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 27.—Bagging unchanged. Cotton quiet; low middling 17c. Flour unchanged; extra family, $5 60@ A No 1, $5 40; family, $5 00. Wheat held at $1 07a1 07 on arrival. Corn steady at 36a36c, shelled, in sacks. Oats very firm at 38@40c, including sacks. Rye and barley unchanged. Coffee strong and unchanged. Sugar unchanged. Hay quiet; choice timothy delivered on the depot $21 00. Meal and bran advanced to $17 00. Bacon strong and steady, with a fair demand; shoulders 7¾@7¾c; clear rib sides 9¾@9¾c; clear sides 9¾@9¾c. Packed Hams—Plain 12a13¾c; sugar cured 13¾a14c, packed. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib sides 9¾@9¾c; clear sides 9¾@9¾c, loose; ¼c higher for packed. Lard—Tierces, 9a9¾c; kegs 10a10¼c; good 9¾c. Whisky unchanged; iron bound 91c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 27.—Cotton steady at 18¼c. Flour dull at $7 65a8 00. Wheat quiet; No 1 red winter $1 58a1 60. Corn quiet at 42a43c. Rye nominal at 76c. Oats quiet at 37a40c. Barley nominal. Groceries steady. Oils unchanged. Eggs steady at 13¾a14c. Butter and cheese steady, with a moderate demand. Provisions steady. Mess pork firm at $16 75a17 00. Lard firm; offerings light; steam held at 9¾c; kettle held at 9c. Bulk meats dull and lower; opened strong and closed steady; shoulders 6¼a 6¾c; clear rib sides 8¾@8¾c; 9¾c buyer August; clear sides 9¾@9¾c. Bacon steady; shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 9¾c; clear sides 9¾c. Whisky steady at 90c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Business quiet with agents but was rather more active with the jobbing trade. The market for cotton goods was unchanged but prices remain irregular for sheetings and shirtings. Colored cottons in steady demand and firm in price. Prints quiet, except job lots now on the market, which move briskly. Shawls quiet and weak. Heavy cassimeres, fancy cassimeres and clothings in demand by clothing manufacturers. Black Grenadines and plain grey Japanese cloths in demand and scarce. Other foreign goods dull.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Cattle—Receipts 5,100 head; market dull and prices drooping, with light sales of fair to really choice steers at $5 15a5 87½, and extra at $6 00; Cherokee and other dressed stock brought $4 40a5 25; market closing dull and drooping; shipments 3,600 head. Hogs—Receipts 8,300 head; market opened dull and closed steady and fairly active at $5 45a5 60 for common to choice, with the bulk of sales at $5 50@5 60; shipments 3,777 head. Sheep—Receipts 787 head; market dull and unchanged.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, May 27.—Cotton dull and prices drooping; good ordinary 13¾c; low middling 16c; strict do 16½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Demand light but holders firm at $1 05@1 10. Corn excited and prices higher, with an active demand at 55a56c sacked in depot. Barley dull at 60@65c. Oats—Demand light, but holders firm at 45a50c. Provisions inactive. Mess pork $15 75, held at $16 00. Bulk shoulders, meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon unchanged. Whisky unchanged at 92a92½c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, May 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled and prices have declined; No 2 white Wabash $1 79; No 2 do $1 74; No 1, white Michigan, $1 75 spot; $1 67¾ June; $1 66¾ July; No 2 amber Illinois $1 59¾; No 1 red $1 73; No 2 do $1 66; rejected red $1 63. Corn a shade higher; high mixed, spot, June and July 46¾c; mixed 46c; no white spot; low mixed 46c; damaged 36c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No 2, spot, 40¼c; June 40½c; seller June half June 41c. Freights firm and unchanged.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, May 27.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary, 15c; low middling, 16c; receipts 321 bales; sales 1,200 bales for the past twenty-four hours, 760 bales; stock, 25,168 bales. Flour quiet and unchanged; no sales. Corn meal dull. Corn in good demand, dull and prices a shade lower at 45a47c. Hay scarce and prices firm at $18 00. Bacon in good demand at $20a22 75. Bran firm at $13 00. Bagging in shoulders, 7¾c; sides, 9¾@10¼c. Mess pork dull and prices are nominal. Lard dull and prices are nominal.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, May 27.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn steady; mixed western 64c. Oats quiet; mixed western 49a50c; white 52a53c. Provisions a shade firmer. Mess pork $16 50a 16 00. Bacon quiet; shoulders 8c; rib sides 9¾@9½c; clear rib sides 10c. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Lard very dull at 9a9¼c. Butter—Western in fair demand; good to choice 24a26c. Whisky 96c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee, $1 53¾; No 2 do, $1 30. Oats—Demand fair and steady at 35 firm; No 2 tied do. Corn quiet and moderate demand; No 2 mixed, 41¾c. Rye steady, with a moderate demand; No 1, 66c. Barley quiet and weak; spring No 2, 62c. Freights to Buffalo $6 50; to Oswego $13 00.

Watertown Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., May 27.—Beef Cattle—Receipts 1,324 head; prices well sustained. Sales of choice at $10 00a10 75; extra $9 50a10 00; first quality $8a9; second quality $6a7 50; third quality $5 00a 6 00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 605 head; market active. Sales of wool sheep in lots at $3a4 50 each; extra $5 00a8 00; spring lambs $4a8. Veal calves $3 00a10 00.

Chicago Lumber Market.

CHICAGO, May 27.—The lumber market is moderately active and prices are rather easier on common qualities; sales of joist and scantling at $10a11; strips and boards at $1 80a1 90.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27.—Hay dull and lower; prime $23 00; choice $25 00. Pork quiet at $17 33. Bacon firm at 7¾@9¾alOc. Hams 12a14c. Other articles unchanged.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 118¾@118¾.

NEW YORK, May 27, 1873—4 P. M.

AFFAIRS IN WALL STREET.

The recent dullness in Wall street was succeeded to-day by activity in some departments, there being an increased demand for money at higher rates and a remarkable downward movement in Union Pacific shares and bonds and Pacific Mail stock. The fall in the former securities was occasioned by heavy sales under the publication of the bill to equity by the United States against the company, while the decline in Pacific Mail was caused by unfavorable rumors relative to its affairs, including the statements that the Howe mortgage is to be contested and that the company are actually indebted to its President instead of the reverse. Conflicting reports prevailed as to the probable result of the election for Directors to-morrow. Late in the afternoon the following names were stated as the compromise tickets: A. B. Stockwell, T. W. Park, Rufus Hatch, J. D. Smith, J. M. Burke, C. J. Osborne, Capt. Bradbury, Russel Sage, P. W. Bellows and G. S. Scott. As a matter of fact it may be stated that the annual report to be submitted to-morrow will show a vastly better condition of affairs than was generally anticipated.

MONEY.

Money easy during the morning at 6a7 per cent. More active in the afternoon at sharp 7.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange heavy at 108¾ to 108¾ for sixty days and 109¾@109¾ for sight.

GOLD.

Gold declined in the morning from 118¾ to 117¾ on rumors of bulls selling large amounts, but firmer on the Chief of Engineers, Gen. Humphreys, and by him have been referred to me, requesting the removal of the Chartiers creek dam on the left side of Brunot's island. Before returning these petitions with my reply, I would like to hear from the other side in the matter, and I would, therefore, request that all those parties who are in favor of the dam would promptly inform me of the fact that I may be able to judge of the weight of public opinion on this subject. I think that I ought to renew the statement that this dam was built at the urgent request of all the prominent river men of Pittsburgh, and that the delay in finishing it has been due to the negligence of the contractor, and not to any fault of mine. It will be completely finished by the 30th of June, unless he again fails, but I have warned him that no further extension will be granted to him under any circumstances.

Thirty-six (36) coal merchants have petitioned for the removal of the dam, of whom Joseph Walton, Daniel McAleer, Thos. Fawcett, Joseph Keeling, Wm. H. Brown, Joseph A. Stone, Wm. Dunsmore, Simpson Horner & Sons, George Lysle & Sons, M. Bailey and Peter Baker, were among those who originally requested its construction. Among those who have signed themselves Captains and Pilots, J. H. Bigold, John M. Hare, Jas. Richardson, and Thos. Harper apiece, who also were former petitioners for the dam. The Pilots who have changed their minds about the dam are Fred. Dippold, Frederick Briggs, Sami. J. Reno, A. J. Marmillott, James A. Scott, Thos. J. McDonald, W. S. Rowe, W. J. Carr, David Longwell, T. J. Morris, G. W. Conant, J. Reno, M. McCormick and C. Hodgson.

By counting up these names I find that of the 121 original petitioners for the dam, all of whom were directly and greatly interested in the improvement of the navigation of the river, twenty-nine have changed their minds and now wish it removed. They are reinforced by a number of others, and they are backed by 156 lumbermen and 141 raftmen. The total number of petitioners against the dam is about 700.

I would therefore specially request that all persons interested in the navigation of the Ohio river who are in favor of the retention of the Chartiers creek dam would promptly notify me to this effect by letter, by petition, or orally, as may be the most convenient to them. I would particularly desire the views of those original petitioners for the dam who have not signed the petitions against it.

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM E. MERRILL,
Maj. Engr. and Brevet Col.

IMPORTS BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

C. & Carpenter, 200 bars iron; Guttman & S, 1 car iron; Jones & Laughlins, 1 do bar; J. P. Smith, 1 do do; A. & D. H Chambers, 1 do bale rags; J Sellhorn, 18 pkgs peaches; Lippincott & Co, 1 do do; Lewis, C.

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Fire and Loss of Life in London.

LONDON, May 27.—A fire, attended with loss of life, occurred this morning in Berkley square. Six persons, unable to escape from the burning buildings, perished in the flames. Six others were injured by falling walls.

Free Trade in France—A German View.

LONDON, May 27.—A special from Paris says the new French government resolved to adopt the free trade policy, and to reduce the military expenditures. The same dispatch says Thiers will resume his literary labors.

The News has a dispatch from Berlin, carrying the idea that it is the prevalent opinion in the German capital that President MacMahon will prove a counterpart of General Monck, the restorer of the House of Stuart to the English throne, and that his election heralds the legitimate restoration in France.

PARIS, May 27.—Ex-President Thiers took his seat in the Assembly to-day. Prince Pierre Bonaparte is in Paris.

BERLIN, May 27.—Paris correspondents of the *German press* assert that the movement for the removal of Thiers originated in Rome and Florence.

Official Recognition of Derby Day Denounced—Bidwell, the Bank Forger, in Newgate.

LONDON, May 27.—In the House of Commons today the annual motion was offered to adjourn over to the 5th of June, Derby Day. Thomas Hughes protested against the practice, and denounced as a public humiliation such action of Parliament, in deference to what was called national sport. He believed the example was injurious in the high degree to public morals. He hoped the government would extend the operation of the bonded taxes, act to Scotland, where English sportsmen were still able to evade the law. Large sums were filled with telling advertisements, purporting to emanate from Scotland. Members were powerless against this gross scandal, which was daily increasing, because local law sanctioned it. After further debate, in the course of which the government promised to extend the act to Scotland, the motion to adjourn on the 5th prox. was carried.

The West India mail steamer Dominica, which arrived to-day, brought from Havana the bank forger, Austin Bidwell, who had remained there until he was conveyed to Newgate. Another hearing of the forgery case will be had at Guildhall, to-morrow, when Bidwell will appear.

Emancipation of Spanish Slaves.

MADRID, May 27.—Captain General Pieltain has been officially notified to carry into effect the order of March 5th, directing the emancipation of ten thousand slaves. The Council of Ministers has postponed the consideration of the Electoral law of Cuba. There is reason to believe that the government has received on measure which will considerably reduce the interest on the public debt.

Pope Pius Rejoices in the Selection of MacMahon as President of France.

ROME, May 27.—The Pope in a speech yesterday declared that he had ever prayed for France, but that he would now pray with greater confidence, for the selection of MacMahon as the head of that country was a guarantee of order and justice to civilization, which was menaced on all sides.

The Chamber of Deputies has finally passed the bill for the abolition of religious corporations.

Parliament has adjourned as a mark of respect for the memory of the late Count Mamiani. The royal princes and members of both Houses have gone to Florence to attend the poet's funeral. The ceremonies will be of the most imposing character.

Explosion of the Holy Land.

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, May 26.—The pioneer party of the Oriental Topographical Corps, from New York, engaged in explorations of Bible lands, have gone from Egypt to Syria and Asia Minor. A scale photograph of the Nilecmeter, invented by the Corps, has been taken, which, it is claimed, will definitely settle the vexed question. The plan of rapidly taking altitudes of the ruins, pyramids, &c., invented by one of the party, is said to work admirably.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, May 27.—The steamships Dorian, Batavia and City of Brooklyn sail.

HAVRE, May 27.—Steamship Washington from New York arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, May 27, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93¾; American securities 91¾; '67, 94½; 10-40s, 89¾; new 5s 89¾; Erie bonds 19½. Refined petroleum 14½d. Turpentine 37s.

FRANKFORT, May 27.—United States Bonds—5-20s, 92 90-95.

PARIS, May 27.—Rentes 56 francs 15 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, May 27.—Cotton quiet; middling uplland 8¾d; Orleans 9¼@9¾d; sales 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for speculation and export; April shipments from New Orleans 8¾d; April and August delivery from Savannah or Charleston 9 16-16d. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs and the rest of the Liverpool markets quiet and unchanged. Flour 25s 6d. Corn 27s 6d. Cheese 62s 6d. Beef 86s 6d. Cumberland middles 38s. Spirits of petroleum 11d; refined 14¼@14½d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 32,000 quarters, of which 20,000 quarters were American. Receipts of wheat during the past three days 55,000 quarters, all American.

ANTWERP, May 27.—Refined petroleum 40 francs.

New York City Trade Strikes.

NEW YORK, May 27.—There is no regularity organized strike among the carpenters. A number of society men met this morning, but said they were not acting in an official capacity. This morning a number of men asked their employers to adopt the eight hour rule, and upon their refusal left the shops. The men thus thrown out of work generally have been wandering through the city to-day, making application for work at eight hour establishments, but on account of the dullness of the season their services are not required, and the result of the strike will probably be that many carpenters will be unable to find steady employment for a long period. Notwithstanding the assertions of society men last night, all the large planing mills were in operation to-day. The mill owners are strongly unanimous in their determination to resist any attempt to enforce the eight hour rule, and will close rather than danger of the mills being deserted by their workmen. The question of striking is still agitated by the painters, and another meeting will be held to-day night.

The boss carpenters met to-night, but failed to agree on any concerted action. It was reported at the meeting that three of the principal employers had yielded to the demands of the men for eight hours a day.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 27.—River nineteen feet and falling. Arrived—Ashland, New Orleans. Departed—E. R. Hudson, Wheeling; La Belle, St. Louis; Townsend Haven with barges of salt from Pomeroy to Memphis.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., May 27.—Rain last night and this morning, with prospects of clearing up. River has risen three feet and now rising. Mercury 70 to 80. Fort Hiet Up—Hillman, Pat Rogers, George Roberts and Peytonia and barges. Down—Tarascon, Mary Ament, Quickstep and Frank C. Gracy. Business fair.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—River rising. Weather cool and fair. Arrived—Thompson Dean, New Orleans; City of Quincy, New Orleans; Alex. Scott, Memphis; Bayard, Louisiana; Illinois, Grafton; Grand Tower, from retirement; Alice, Kansas City. Departed—Julia, Vicksburg; St. Louis, New Orleans; Bayard, Louisiana; Minneopolis, St. Paul; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Illinois, Grafton; St. Johns, Peoria.

Fire.

CAIRO, May 27.—Arrived—Paynter, Memphis; Arlington, Cincinnati; Messenger, Pittsburgh; C. R. Church, Cincinnati; Grand Rapids, Ohio City of Chester, St. Louis. Departed—Paynter, Shotwells; Messenger, St. Louis. The repairs to the steamer Chester are completed, and she was launched to-day. River has risen fifteen inches. Clear and warm.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 27.—Cloudy and pleasant. River falling steadily. Arrived—Henry Probasco, Cincinnati; Pointe City and barges, New Orleans; Anna, Arkansas river.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 27.—River falling slowly, with ten feet in the channel. Arrived—Kitty Hegler, Cincinnati; Utah, Memphis. Departed—Exporter for above. Weather warm and cloudy.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, May 27.—Down—Alice Brown and barges; Henry Jones, Natchez and Richmond. Up—Sherlock, Bismarck, Mary Swan and City of Vicksburg. Cloudy and pleasant. River rising.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27.—No arrivals or departures. Heavy rains since noon.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

	Cents.
Mrs. S. Dean Lanan, Johnstown, Pa.	3
Thos. Sharp, Reading, Pa.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Accident to a Fireman.

George Green, driver of the Eagle hose carriage, met with an accident of a severe nature yesterday on Sixteenth street near the scene of the fire. The lines caught on the wheel and in endeavoring to catch them he was struck on the head by a coupling and thrown violently from the carriage into the gutter. Besides a severe cut on the head, he suffered the dislocation of some of the bones of the left hand. Fire Commissioner Stewart took the injured man in his buggy to the office of Dr. Ahl, on Penn street, by whom the injuries were dressed.

Drowned.

Albert Ring, of the South side, went with an older brother to the river yesterday, to see the latter bathe. The younger brother sat on a raft while the older took his bath, and, according to the story of the older one, the younger slipped off the raft without being missed at the time. It seems incredible, but the story of the older brother is, that he repaired home and asked for Albert, and till then supposed he had gone thither. The river was dragged and the body of the little one found about two o'clock in the afternoon. The Coroner summoned a jury who rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

An Old Offender Caught.

Some time last July, Justice Thompson, of Temperanceville, got a requisition from the Governor and went in pursuit of one Downey, a man who was charged with stealing a horse in this county. The prisoner was found at Orange Court House, Va., and the Squire started this way with him. At Annapolis, however, the captive and escort separated company through a wily device of the former. Yesterday Powell was arrested by the police at the U. S. recruiting office on Penn street, where he had enrolled his name as a soldier. He will now be held to answer the old charge against him. There is no likelihood that the United States officers will attempt to lay any claim to the man.

Two Fires on the Fort Wayne Road.

Yesterday two slight fires occurred on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, of which we have received the following particulars:

At the accommodation train was passing Bellevue station, some of the train hands discovered a fire on the roof of the dwelling of J. L. Williams, near the road. The train was stopped, and by the help of the railroad men the fire was extinguished and a serious loss averted.

At Jack's Run station, about a mile from Wood's Run, the house used as a depot took fire from a spark emitted by a passing locomotive, and was thoroughly burned out. This house is the ancient and time-honored, having stood for more than fifty years as hotel on the old Beaver road, then as a common tavern, and latterly as a railroad station.

Memorial Day.

The Committee of Sheridan Post 88, G. A. R., in Allegheny, held a final meeting Monday evening, and completed their arrangements for the observance of Memorial Day. The following is the order of exercises to be observed at the cemetery: Music—By A. P. Callow Band; Hymn—By School Children; Prayer—By Rev. I. N. Baird; Requiem—By Choir; Oratorio—By Gen. F. H. Collier; Hymn—Blest are the Martyred Dead; Poem—By W. D. Moore, Esq.; Ode—They Sleep in the Valley; Address—By Post Commander; Benediction—Doxology; Strewing Flowers on Soldiers' Graves.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is with pleasure that we learn of the determination of soldiers residing in the upper portion of this city, under the leadership of Dr. Hartzinger, Captain Jones and Mr. Hosher, to decorate the graves of soldiers in the Troy Hill Cemeteries.

The friends and relatives of deceased soldiers who are buried in Mount Union and Hillside Cemeteries are requested to meet the committee on Wednesday afternoon next, at the cemetery, in order to insure the marking of all soldiers' graves.

Contributions of flowers are solicited, donations to be left at D. C. Hamilton's drug store, Beaver avenue; at *J. Pentecost's* sanction house, 99 Diamond; or with Superintendent of Uniondale Cemetery.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.

Heavy Loss of Cars and Freight at the Allegheny Valley Railroad Depot.

At a quarter before two o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was sounded from box No. 61, at the corner of Penn and Seventeenth streets. The cause of the alarm was the discovery of fire on what was the rolling mill property of Coleman, Rahm & Co., out which property has lately been acquired by the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, as heretofore detailed in these columns.

The Allegheny Valley Company have for some weeks been engaged in clearing away the old rolling mill buildings, and had them thoroughly dismantled from Sixteenth to Seventeenth street. All the ground bounded by Penn river, Sixteenth street, Pike street and Seventeenth street was covered by the old sheds and buildings of the Coleman company, which, however, as we have said, were divested of all their contents, and were about to be taken down by the railroad company to make way for their new freight depot.

About two hours and a half from Sixteenth street, and close to the river, was an abandoned shanty used by some teamsters who were hauling materials for Green & Co. to the depot, as a stable for their horses. In this shanty, or stable, the fire originated, and it is supposed that some one carelessly threw down a lighted match which fired the building. A number of the shanty was in a blaze; four horses stabled there were turned up where they stood, and the flames leaped from the shanty to the adjoining shed, under which eight or ten cars were standing. The buildings being open and as dry as tinder, the fire blazed wonderfully fast on its course of destruction.

There was no locomotive in readiness with which to get the loaded cars out, but a few empty ones were pulled back from either end, on Seventeenth and Seventeenth streets. The "Independents" and "Niagara" company companies were promptly on the ground and did effective service in confining the flames to the square above mentioned. As the danger of a further spread of the fire was increased, shortly after two o'clock another alarm was sounded for the "Eagle" and "Vigilant" responded and added their efforts to those of the two companies named. By three o'clock the limits of the conflagration were confined to the burning heaps of cars, hay and lumber, no fire was visible.

One half of the bare buildings from the river to Pike street and from Seventeenth to Seventeenth street were destroyed. The railroad company also has no loss whatever, as they are saved the trouble and expense of hauling two and four-wheel cars to much useless rubbish. The only loss to the company is one car, loaded with hay, one party loaded with scrap iron and iron tubing, two cars loaded with ties, two empty cars, and about ten thousand feet of new oak lumber. The total loss of rolling stock, freight and lumber will reach $5,500, on which the Allegheny Valley Company have no insurance whatever. The officers of that company claim that the loss of freight will fall on the consignees, holding that it was constructively delivered. This may be a question so legally nice as to require further consideration.

The Allegheny Valley Company will proceed without delay to clear away the debris and the remnants of the old rolling mill buildings, with a view to the completion their grand freight depot which is to adorn that part of the city from Sixteenth to Twentieth street.

MEMORIAL DAY.

The Preparations—A General Observance Anticipated—The Evening Meeting—Programme of Exercises.

The preparations for the observance of Decoration Day have been about completed, and from indications, there is every reason to anticipate a very general observance of the sacred anniversary. Yesterday afternoon the Executive Committee of the G. A. R. held their final meeting, Comrade Thomas H. Hunter, presiding, at which the programme for the evening meeting was designated as follows:

Instrumental Music by the full Great Western Band, Prof. Weise.

Prayer—By J. W. H. Stuckenberg.

Vocal Music, "They Sleep in the Valley"—Chorus from Allegheny Schools—Prof. McCabe.

Poem—Geo. Lavely, Esq.

Oration—H. Bucher Swoope, Esq.

Vocal Music—Grand Army Hymn—Chorus from Allegheny Schools.

Benediction—Rev. Wm. Preston, D.D.

Gen. J. S. Schriver has been selected as Master of Ceremonies, and will be assisted by Col. John H. Stewart.

The members of the G. A. R. Executive Committee will act as ushers and be designated with white badges bearing the same.

The exercises will commence promptly at half-past seven o'clock, and a general invitation is extended to the public.

SERVICES AT THE CEMETERIES.

The arrangements for the decoration of the graves in Allegheny and St. Mary's cemeteries, embrace the following programme:

The Posts of the Grand Army and other societies will assemble at Gen. Hays' monument at 2:00 P. M., and will march from there to the soldiers' plot on the flat on north side of the cemetery, where the memorial ceremony will take place, commencing promptly at half-past two o'clock.

The following will be the order of exercises:

1. Address by Commander G. A. R., General J. B. Sweitzer.
2. Dirge—St. Cecelia Band.
3. Prayer—Rev. J. M. Stuckenberg.
4. Dirge—St. Cecelia Band.
5. Formal placing of flowers on graves—Messrs. Stewart, Hazlett, Grayson and Rev. Mr. Stuckenberg.
6. Oration—Rev. S. R. Frazier.
7. Benediction—Rev. Mr. Stuckenberg.

After which the G. A. R. and other citizens will proceed to the general decoration of the graves throughout Allegheny and St. Mary's cemeteries.

Post No. 8, G. A. R. will assemble at their hall, Fourth avenue at 12:30 o'clock P. M.

Post No. 117, G. A. R. will assemble at their hall, Penn avenue, Twentieth ward, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., and after decorating the cemeteries in East Liberty and vicinity will march to Colonel Hays' monument in Allegheny cemetery.

A cordial invitation is extended by both Post 8 and Post 117 to all citizens, whether old soldiers or not, and to all sections, to join them in the exercises of the day.

Donations of flowers, evergreens, &c., are earnestly requested, as it is feared that owing to the backwardness of the season that not enough will be obtained to decorate all the graves. Donations may be left at the hall of Post 8, Odd Fellows' Hall, Fourth avenue, at that of Post 117, East Liberty, or at the cemetery gates.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Mazeppa" was shown and admired at the Opera House last night. A large audience witnessed the bare-back riding and sword combats, and listened to the enlivening songs. It was "Mazeppa"—nothing more nor less—and was good and well done, as success. The stock company assist very efficiently, and Mr. Irving attracts as much attention, though of a different kind, as Miss Rosa Rand herself.

To-night Miss Finner and the horse "Wonder" will re-appear.

Library Hall.

Simmons and Slocum, with their grand minstrel troupe, are in the full tide of successful experiment at Library Hall. No company of the kind has ever better pleased Pittsburgh audiences, and these twenty star performers have pleased theirs for the last two nights. The quartette is really superb, singing with a perfection of harmony, time and expression never excelled by any troupe that has visited this city. The wit of the end men is fresh and crisp, and equal to the best we have ever had. The acting and dancing are of the same class with the vocal excellence. Altogether it is a good show, and Slocum are first-class. Secure seats at Hale's music store, which will entitle the bearers thereof to a panacea for indigestion and the blues.

Concert.

A grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given in the Second United Presbyterian Church, corner of Stockton avenue and Sandusky street, Allegheny, to-morrow evening. Admission fifty cents.

A Chapter of Runaways.

The horse is a noble animal: but so is the Modoc; yet neither of these animals is entirely trustworthy; both will run and both will not. The present chapter will relate solely to the vagaries of horses, who, of late, seems to be unusually fug itive. For instance:

Yesterday, between 7 and 8 o'clock, A. M., Mr. Conrad Martin, an elderly gentleman of No. 49 Jefferson street, Birmingham, was driving along Arch street, in that city, with his two sons. Near North avenue one of the traces broke, and the horse, becoming frightened, started on the run down the street. Just before arriving at the corner of the avenue, one of the sons was thrown out, though but slightly injured. In turning the corner the carriage the father and remaining son were upset, the younger not much hurt, but the elder was very severely wounded. He was taken to a neighboring places, and one of his eyes so much injured that it is feared he may be permanently injured. He was conveyed to his residence and attended skillfully by Dr. Cole.

Yesterday morning, Mr. J. C. Hayes drove a load of hay to the market in Allegheny, and left it standing there while passing for a drink. He found upon the horses (who are not accustomed to see people who discard their offspring and don't want to be connected with that kind of business) and one driving on suicide madly bent. One of the horses succeeded in getting on to a barge lying at the shore, and the other escaped as far as Sandusky street bridge. Some of the hay are to be found in different parts of the city, but not a good deal for the farmer to go one place.

On Water street, in this city, a valuable draught horse, belonging to an expressman named Kaichner, caught the prevailing epidemic on Monday, and to his death. Kaichner had backed his wagon to the door of the commission house of Reid, Dickey & Co., near Market street, when the horse took a fright or freak and started up street. Turning into Wood street he ran into a horse in front of the house of Wolfe, Howard & Co. The encounter resulted in such injury to Kaichner's horse that it was found necessary to kill him, which was immediately done. The deceased was valued at five hundred dollars.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

A WATER pipe burst on Quince alley, Monday evening, flooding neighboring cellars.

THE money drawer of Hosier & Phillips, clothiers was robbed Saturday evening of about $700.

THE Reformed Presbyterian Synod completed its labors yesterday afternoon and adjourned.

J. GILMORE, of Allegheny, died suddenly at his residence on Monterey street, Monday evening.

THE committee appointed to inquire into the charges against Councilman Fleming will meet on Thursday afternoon.

THE inquest on the body of John Smith, drowned in the Allegheny river on Monday, resulted in a verdict of accidental drowning.

ANOTHER slight fire occurred yesterday at No. 21 Stockton avenue, Allegheny. No alarm was sounded, and but little damage was done.

COAL BARGES are interfering in river navigation, and will find an interesting communication from Colonel Merrill, in our river column.

THE Grand Jury Committee on Court room is being completely renovated, and will be furnished with a new carpet, previous to the opening of the June term.

At eleven o'clock, Saturday morning, a fire was discovered on the roof of No. 66 Spring alley, Allegheny. The "Vigilant" put it out without much talo.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER MCMAHON, and Engineer Vandeveide, of steamer No. 1, will represent the Seventeenth Fire Department in Pittsburgh for two or three days.

WILL DIAMOND street ever be improved by removing the house on the corner of Smithfield, and that on the corner of Grant street, and making the sidewalk one width along that block?

JOHN R. FLOYD, M. D., of Mifflin county, a recent graduate of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, has been in attendance on the United States court for two weeks as a juror.

THE inquest in the case of the female infant found drowned in the Allegheny was delayed by order, if possible, to discover the cause of death, but nothing further transpired.

In the case of Fitzherbert, killed at the Union Depot on Saturday, the jury recommend that a night watchman be stationed on the Pan Handle railroad between the depot and the tunnel.

AN ELDERLY lady had her pocket picked of seventy-five dollars while shopping on Fifth avenue yesterday. Her purse was not picked she dropped her money; it's all the same to her.

ONE day last week a miraculous escape from death was made by a workman at Hale's music store, on the South Side. He fell into one of the pits and was struck by the wheel, yet escaped serious injury.

A MAN named Harvey, living on Mt. Washington, while plowing yesterday, drove his horses too near an embankment, and they fell over it a distance of twenty feet. One horse suffered fatal injuries.

CATHARINE VELDE sues for a divorce from her husband, William Velde, on the ground of cruel treatment. The parties were married in 1867. Two petitions for divorce, with such alimony as the court may decree.

THE County Commissioners have not yet taken any action in the matter of offering a reward for the apprehension of the murders of Lizzie Maas. Should the reward be offered, there is not much likelihood that it would ever be paid.

REV. JOHN MCMASTERS, D. D., of Princeton, Indiana, delegate to the United Presbyterian General Assembly, arrived in this city on Monday evening, and left last night for Philadelphia. During his stay here he was cordially greeted by numerous friends.

Cryptochylus Ice Pitchers

At R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

This Court was engaged all day yesterday on the case of Elizabeth McCullough vs. The Borough of McKeesport, being an action to recover upon railroad coupons.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The Court made the following order in bankruptcy:

"Rule 28.—It is ordered that before any petition for the sale of real or personal property shall be presented to the Court or Judge, the petitioner shall procure the certificate of one or more of the Registers in Bankruptcy of this Court to be indorsed thereon, certifying that he has examined the same, and that it is correct in form and sufficient in substance to authorize an order for sale; and that, duquiry has been given to all lien creditors of the bankrupt."

W. H. Denton, of Tidioute, was declared a bankrupt on petition of Heyde, Jones & Co., of New York city, creditors, and the matter referred to Register Rogers, of Franklin.

Daniel B. Allen, of New York city, creditor, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of the Brady's Bend Iron Company, of Armstrong county. The usual order was made.

The assignee's return of the sale of certain real estate of McMullin & Stewart, of Venango county, bankrupts, was confirmed, and the assignee directed to make the proper conveyances. And on petition of the assignee, an order was made for the sale of certain other real estate.

Joseph E. Harp, of Cambria county, bankrupt, having complied with all the requirements of the act, was discharged from bankruptcy.

In the bankruptcy matter of James T. and Charles A. Wood, the report of the first meeting of the creditors, with appointment of trustees and committees under section 43, was presented to the Court, and an order was made directing the bankrupts to convey, transfer and deliver all their property and estate to John J. Spearman, Robert J. Anderson and Henry W. Oliver, the trustees chosen by the creditors.

District Court No. 1—Judge Hampton.

In the case of Samuel Palmer vs. H. K. Powell, previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiff the sum of $313 13.

Robert Steadman vs. Howard Morton. Action on a contract where the plaintiff partner with defendant in the sale of the Domestic Sewing Machine, and was to receive one hundred dollars per month and one-sixth of the profits. The partnership ran from February, 1872, to July of the same year, and the profits as reported by plaintiff to defendant, amounted to about six thousand dollars. Mr. Morton alleges that he made a satisfactory verbal contract to pay Steadman $800, and assume a debt of about $500, provided the profits on settlement were as large as the reports represented, but Steadman had deceived him, the profits falling much below the amount stated. On the other hand, Steadman claimed an unconditional contract for the amounts alleged, &c., &c.

The testimony was closed in the case of Steadman vs. Morton, and the jury charged by Judge Hampton, in charging the jury, took occasion to remark that if business men would only take the trouble to put their contracts in writing, it would save a great deal of litigation, and many thousands of dollars. The jury is out.

District Court No. 2—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Otto Krebbs vs. Max Shamburg. Motion made for a new trial. Argued.

James Kelly et al., School Directors of Wilkins township vs. Isaac Mills. This was an action to compel the payment of money due the plaintiffs in 1867. The defendant was ready for trial, but the plaintiffs failed to make out a case, and were nonsuited.

In the case of A. Teufel & Co. vs. Joseph Heil et al., before reported, the jury found for the plaintiff $713 75.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

25. Goldsmith vs. Benedict et al.
46. Carroll & Snyder vs. Allegheny Shaft Co.
46. S. M. Kier, President, etc., vs. Evans et al.
63. Kate Caldwell vs. Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Co.
94. Littell & Mechling vs. Willard.
11. Hulitz vs. Holmes.
129. Canfield vs. Captain Gilmore.
130. Middleton vs. Teufel et al.
76. Fox vs. Bracken.
79. Overfield vs. Pershing.
80. Williams vs. Lawrenceville and Evergreen P. R. Co.
83. McCarthy vs. Osterling.
84. McCabe vs. Burns.
85. J. S. McDonald vs. Smith et al.

Common Pleas—Full Bench.

This Court is still engaged in hearing cases on the argument list.

The Fifth U. P. Church.

Not long since there was reported that some differences existed among the members of the Fifth U. P. church, but it was hoped that the difficulty was ere this settled and that nothing more would be heard of it. Last evening, however, at a meeting of the members for the purpose, as was stated, of hearing the report of the Treasurer, some feeling was shown, we regret to say, not at all creditable. The congregation of this church propose as a rule to avoid all quarrels and games of parties, even, were called for. As may be expected, there was opposition to this, and the more excited one did not desire to hear the finances of widows and others, who from want of means had left the church and gone to the public.

The report of the Treasurer showed that at the close of the year there would likely be a deficit of about $2,000, and a call for the sale of the church upon which they are paying interest at from six to seven per cent. Indignation was roused, and some of the more thoughtful members gave their opinion that the showing was a good one. It appeared from the report that the minister is now receiving but $1,600 per year. Considering the present ability of the congregation, and the fact that the pastor planned and built up the church, and that in his great labors his health has been seriously impaired, this may be said to be a small sum.

The Coal Supply at Memphis.

The coal dealers at Memphis are acting very wisely in laying in a supply ample enough to meet all demands until the winter 1873-4 shall have passed. This sensible plan, if adopted in other cities, would not only allay public apprehension in regard to a "coal famine," but put an end to the crushing charge for "retail prices" charged for coal by the Pittsburgh dealers," so liberally indulged in by the "regular ruler" that rules that city. Western markets. One firm in Memphis have announced, on hand and to arrive, a supply "sufficient to meet all demands over the year 1873-4, and guarantee moderate prices until the new runs of coal in the spring of 1874. They have already received 2,225,646 bushels of Pittsburgh coal, with 250,000 bushels yet to arrive. Other yards have 125,000 bushels Grand Tower and 20,000 bushels Cannel, making in all 2,622,646 bushels. If the people of Memphis are not supplied with coal before it freezes up next fall, it will not be the fault of Pittsburgh dealers. Our inclination is to suggest that the Memphis dealers not buy enough coal to "warm them over" winter it would be meanest to know that they, too, had a year's stock ahead, and could snap their fingers at the "coal kings."

THE INAUGURATION OF HOMESTEAD PARK

Will Take Place on Monday Next by a Grand Free Excursion, Leaving the Union Depot at 9 O'clock A. M.

HOMESTEAD PARK

Is located in the beautiful Chartiers Valley, on the Pan Handle Railroad, twenty minutes' run from the south side of Smithfield street bridge, and is reached by the driving road from the end of the proposed "free bridge," at the Point. It comprises a body of about 300 acres of fine timber, through which some of the most exquisite scenery imaginable, and has more than a dozen springs of chalybeate water. Every extremity of the property can be reached in five minutes from one or the other of the two public roads which run by it, and the purchasers of six orchards of choice fruit cover part of it, and will soon be abundant.

IT IS LAID OUT IN THE SEMI-LITUDE OF A PLEASURE PARK, with streets and avenues conforming to the natural surface, and lots in size and shape to harmony with their positions and surroundings, thus securing the most picturesque effects in the way of grading, and preserving and forever adding to the natural beauty and rural character of the place.

The Chartiers Valley Railroad, which has all the natural advantages of the East Liberty valley, and will soon rival it in those incident to its rapid settlement by wealthy and cultured communities.

All who have any intention of becoming the occupants of a home can appreciate the advantage in value (not in money) of having it in the center of an ever changing scene of beauty, will suffer an irreparable loss if they defer the selection of their home in the open fields, while the opportunity is offered, and will be famous "across the continent" as the

HANDSOMEST SUBURBAN VILLAGE IN AMERICA,

In which property will be enhanced in value from now unthought of by the most sanguine. The speculative claim may seem like an audacious puff (such as are almost universally made) but is a self-sufficient country property.

But we ask all doubters to see for themselves. It is the unanimous judgment of all who have seen it that this high distinction is possible, and if the purchasers can see they are likely to be, property will be equal to the appreciation of the rare beauty of this locality when the Penn Central division, but a short time will be required to realize it.

The Panhandle Railroad, now under the management of the Pennsylvania Company, is double tracked with steel rail beyond this property, the widening of the "Cork's Run Tunnel," is completed, and the greatest safety of travel is required to be secured leading out of this city, so that there is now no reason why this property, which will be sold at a QUARTER THE PRICE asked for equally accessible but less desirable sites in the East Liberty region, should not prove

A RARE SPECULATION

under ordinary conditions, but when it is understood that the Company offer to loan the mortgages of those who build houses creates a credit or loanable capital that must be drawn upon by purchasers to the extent of

A MILLION OF DOLLARS

for the building of their homes in the Park, it must be apparent the improvement and the consequent increase in value will take place with a rapidity never before seen in this vicinity.

You are cordially invited to accompany the excursion.

Every effort will be made to have this occasion pleasantly remembered by all.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten equal annual payments.

The first payment within thirty days from sale, including six hand money on each lot at time of sale; balance in yearly payments, secured by notes, with close bond and mortgage, without interest.

A discount of eight per cent. per annum will be allowed for advance payments.

Purchasers who build on their lot can have their

MONEY REFUNDED

in favor of a preferred mortgage, given by them to other parties to secure a loan to pay for the building.

LIFE INSURANCE FREE.

Purchasers who are of approved age, health and habits, will be given a life insurance on each lot purchased, unless you have the acquaintance of a fashionable tailor. Fashionable people don't engage in pass such a place. He keeps constantly on hand the most superior quality of goods, and employing none but first-class workmen and artisans, is thereby enabled to furnish what every gentleman desires, a fashionable fit and made up. He is in the habit of carrying a large stock and is therefore prepared to offer his goods at a much lower rate than can be procured elsewhere. Give him a call and he will give you satisfaction.

Proposals for Hospital Site

Will be received until Saturday, June 7th, at 12 M. Proposals must state amount of ground offered, price per acre or lot, what improvements, and their character and location, to be endorsed "Proposals for Hospital Site," and addressed to S. Morrow, City Clerk. The committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

A Leading Establishment.

The growing demand for vehicles of all kinds and descriptions has necessitated the enlargement of our wagon manufacturing establishments. Among those who have increased their facilities and are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line of business, none bear a better reputation than the firm of C. Coleman Sons, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 19 Marion avenue, Allegheny city. All work turned out by this firm is warranted to give satisfaction in every particular, and their prices are as low as elsewhere they solicit a share of patronage.

The Anderson Sash Balance,

Has been in successful operation for over three years, and when properly fitted to the window has given complete satisfaction. It entirely does away with the old styles of cords and weights; there is none of the weights to be heard of, and the old plan of working windows. The great peculiarity of this invention is that it does not get out of repair as it is warranted for three years, and satisfactory as long as the window remains. Call and see it at the agency, No. 76 Smithfield street.

Charles Stokes & Co.,

The celebrated Merchant Tailors of Philadelphia, invite an inspection of their unusually elegant stock of fine imported fabrics for men's wear. Every attention is paid to the workmanship and trimming of their garments.

The cutting is surpassed by none, and every endeavor is used to give perfect satisfaction. 841 chestnut street, Philadelphia, under the Girard House.

Building Lots on Fayette Street, Allegheny, at Auction.

That excellent property on northwest corner of Fayette and Fulton streets, near Bidwell street, Allegheny, is to be sold to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon at four o'clock. Persons in quest of prospectively first-class building lots will do well to survey this property and its surroundings. It is 64 by 134 feet, and will be sold as a whole or in divisions, as may be desired by those present at sale. In one way or another, the sale must be positive. Do not fail to attend. Good terms. A. Leggate & Co., Auctioneers.

Diagrams of Homestead Park

Are now ready for distribution at the Bank. Intending purchasers will do well to get a plan and visit the Park before the sales. Free transportation every day this week on the 12 o'clock train from station at south end of Smithfield street bridge.

Lippincott's Keystone Soda Fountains.

In the above named apparatus the wants of the trade have been carefully studied, and we now present an apparatus in which purity, strength and cleanliness are combined with unequaled workmanship and elegance of design. Before purchasing, please call and examine our samples, or send for catalogue. We are able to present many new and elegant designs, and this season have many novel features to produce never before brought out. We also call attention to several articles appertaining to the business, more specially a full line of extra choice fruit essences of the following flavors, in pound bottles, at low prices:

Vanilla,	Raspberry,	Ginger,
Lemon,	Pineapple,	Sarsaparilla,
Strawberry,	Orange,	Fruit Acid,
Wintergreen,	Sherbet,	Peach,
Nectar,	Hock,	Rose,
Coffee,	Chocolate,	Blackberry.

In an effort to produce an attractive preparation, we have not lost sight of the essential point of a good apparatus—its purity of production. This also had our closest attention. Every part coming in contact with soda water or syrups is thoroughly coated tin or silver block tin. Don't forget to call at McClarran & McKennan's drug store, No. 88 Market street, Pittsburgh.

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MARRIED:

JOHNSTON—GRAHAM—Tuesday, May 27th, by Rev. D. D. Jonin, D. D., Mr. W. H. JOHNSTON and Miss RETTA GRAHAM, all of Newcastle, Pa.

DIED:

CHRISTY—At Kinsman, Ohio, JOHN CHRISTY, father of George H. Christy, of this city.

RODY PATTERSON, JR.,

UNDERTAKER,

117 FOURTH AVENUE.

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.

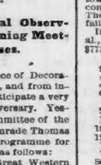
ASSETS, $8,337,489 83.

Ins. Co. of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by

WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.



BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS,
At $35 TO $100
DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS,
$8 TO $125.

Single Shot Guns, $3 to $25. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches and Materials. Guns and Pistols repaired. A large assortment of FISHING TACKLE. Call and examine our stock, or send stamp for catalogue. Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
1719 Smithfield street.

☞ Sign of the Big Gun.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR POSTOFFICE ENVELOPES.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until THURSDAY, the 19th day of June, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the following described Envelopes, for the period of one